BOMBAY GAZETTE

VOLUME XXV.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1814. [NUMBER 1272.

Boyce Kempt and Co.

On Saturday, next the 22d *CURRENT*, WILL SELL BY

PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT

Hormasjee Bomanjee's,

COTTON SCREWS

OPPOSITE THE

POLICE OFFICE.

A quantity of rejected Beer in Casks, from Hodgson, imported by the Ship JAVA CAPTAIN TEMPLER.

Bombay, October 18th 1814.

NEW CHARTER

FOR SALE,

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE,

A few remaining Copies OF THE

Company's New Charter.

PRICE;—7 RUPEES EACH.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, October 19th 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right H'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE 10TH OCT. 1814.

The following promotions and appointments are ordered to take place inconsequence of the death of Captain W. Swayne, of the 7th Regiment Native Infantr and Major of Brigade to the Officers Commanding the Guikwar Subsidiary Force.

7th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Lieut. T. S. Stewart, to be Captain of a Company, Lieutenant Stephen Whitehill to be Captain Lieutenant, and Ensign Thomas Durie, to be Lieut. vice Swayne deceased:—date of rank, 27th September 1814.

Captain G. Grant, of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Major of brigade to the Officer commanding the Guikwar Subsidiary Force, vice Swayne deceased,—date of appointment 27th September 1814.

Assistant Surgeon John Armistrong, is appointed to the charge of the Native General Hospital, at the Presidency, in the room of Assistant Surgeon W. Dunbar, proceeding to Europe on sick Certificate.

Bombay Castle, 12th October 1814.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain J. Kinnersley of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, to the situation of Acting Assistant Adjutant General, vice Barr.

Bombay Castle 13th October 1814.

The following promotions are ordered to take place in the 2d Regiment N. I.

Second Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign George Taylor, to be Lieut. vice Cory deceased,—Date of Rank, 28th September 1814.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

J. FARISH Sc. to Govt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

SAILED.—15 Ship Alexander, Captain L. Auldjo, for London.

Ditto 17th, Brig Hope, Captain John Paterson, to Bengal.

EUROPE.

DEATHS.—Lord Onslow aged 83.

Lord Rochfort aged 76.

Alexander Anderson Esq. of the H. C. service.

Capt. Wm. Burroughs of the Coldstream, only son of Sir Wm. Burroughs Bart.

The Gazette.

BOMBAY, OCTOBER 19, 1814.

AS an *Englishman* it is impossible to peruse the treaty of peace between the Allies & France without feeling the keenest sensations, both of pride and pleasure; as a *Frenchman*, however we should perhaps feel otherwise.—The grounds of our hesitation, in the latter character, we shall take another opportunity of stating, being extremely anxious to give, to-day, all the extracts and information, we can, from the English and foreign papers in our possession.

We perceive that Lord Grey unsuccessfully moved in the House of Lords, on the 10th of May that an address should be presented to the Prince Regent praying him to exert his influence with the allied powers to deliver the peaceable inhabitants of Norway from the dire alternative of either dying by famine or submitting to a foreign power, and that he would be pleased, during the period of negotiation, to give orders for the suspension of hostilities against a people, whose only wish was that of preserving their natural rights.—In his speech, given in the Francfort Journals, we observe his Lordship was particularly severe on the conduct of the Prince Royal, subsequent to the battle of Leipsic; a severity we think he richly deserved, for we are clearly of opinion with Lord Grey, that that Prince was *holding back*, and that in the month of February he was in truth oscillating between the cause of the Tyrant and that of human Nature.—His Lordship alluded in the course of his argument to a sort of demi official article in the Liege Gazette which he said might possible serve to explain the Prince's conduct. That article purported in substance, to convey a feeling of considerable surprise, in the first instance, at the Prince Royal's remaining at Liege, assisting at fêtes & balls, while the allies were penetrating into the very heart of France, but that that feeling had subsided on learning that the hope which the Prince had entertained of being invited to send a plenipotentiary to Chatillon had been disappointed, and that the command of the Hanseatic legion had been taken from him and given to General Bulow, notwithstanding that legion had been formed by his, the Prince's, own special care and pains; and against which latter act all his remonstrances to the allied sovereigns had proved entirely fruitless and ineffectual. At last it would appear, said his Lordship, that all was arranged and the Prince proceeded to Paris; but when? on the 16th of April, sixteen days after the battle of Montmartre, after the occupation of Paris, and after the termination of all danger!

The House of Commons, on the 10th of May, took the Prince Regent's message relative to the Duke of Wellington, into consideration. The Chancellor of Exchequer proposed that an annuity of 10000 £ issuing out of the consolidated fund should be granted to the Duke, & made payable during the lives of the Duke and his two immediate successors, inheriting the Dukedom, in addition to the annuity of 4000 already bestowed, and that such annuity of 10000 £ should be commuted for the sum of 300,000 to be paid by the Lords of the Treasury to Lord Wellington as soon as he should have found a landed estate, for sale, of equal value; Mr. Vansittart thinking it far better to let the noble Duke make his own arrangements and choice, than to leave it to Commissioners, a plan which in former instances had been attended with considerable, difficulties—This proposition gave rise to some debate. Messers Whitbread and Ponsonby thinking 300,00 too little, the one proposed 4, the other 500,000. The consequence was that the Chancellor of the Exchequer amended his resolution (which was unanimously carried) and proposed an annuity of 13,000 and a sum of 400,000.—

According to the Genoa Gazette Buonaparté was in high good humour, enjoyed himself at table and in conversation and appeared perfectly content with his lot. He was talking of constructing a palace, a theatre, and of forming new roads. He is preparing stables for fifty horses & coach houses for a great number of carriages. He retires early to rest, but rises at four & mounts his horse. He wears a green uniform, and carries in his hat a cockade white and red with three bees, which are the ancient arms of Elba. He pays particular attention to all the English officers. According to him England is the first of all nations. He often talks with them respecting the political changes which have taken place, and of his own downfall; when speaking of the latter, he has often said that he had determined on living because his death would be highly agreeable to his enemies and very distressing to his friends.

The Cassel Gazette would lead us to suppose that 15 or 20 of the French senators would shortly send in their resignation—Fouchet it is said would be amongst the first to do so—Sieyes, & Cambaceres are next named as the most likely; and it is further suggested that they would retire to Montpellier.

The Citizens of Antwerp had presented a petition to Louis the 18th in which they intreat him to restore those celebrated productions of the immortal Rubens which formerly added to the sublimity of their cathedral—It will give us pleasure to hear he has complied with their request.

The Prussians under the orders of General Tauenzien entered Magdeburg on the 24th of May; the French having marched out the day before.

The Duke of Rocca Romana, ecuyer to the King of Naples, quitted Florence on the 5th of May, having first made over the government of Tuscany to the Prince of Rospigliosi, who took possession of the grand Duchy in the name of the Arch-Duke Ferdinand.

By accounts dated Madrid the 5th of May it appears that the King was still at Valencia, that the war of pamphlets was carried on with great activity between the Partisans of the kingly and constitutional authority, and it is further said the Monarch himself had caused a new constitutional charter to be drawn up—The Cortez on the 25th and 30th of April sent addresses beseeching him to accelerate his return to the capital. During his stay at Valencia, it is asserted that the principal part of the Nobility had rallied round him, and that the Duke de Hijar was among the number of those who had joined him. It is also said that the regiment of Spanish Guards, quartered at Cadiz, had expressed sentiments decidedly in favor of the King. A considerable body of Troops were embarking for South America it being the object of Government to bring back the refractory colonies to a state of order and submission as soon as possible.

Soult arrived at Paris on the 10th of May. The armies of Catalonia, Arragon, Spain and the Pyrences hos been united into one under the name of the army of the South, and the Duke of Albufera has been nominated by the King to the bommand of it.

The statuary Canova is now making a model of a colossal statue intended to represent the Roman Catholic Religion. The statue is to be of marble and to be placed in the great hall of the Vatican opposite the bronze one of St. Peter, as a monumeut consecrated to Religion and to the return of the Sovereign Pontiff, Pius the 7th, to the capital of the Christian world.

We have inserted some interesting articles taken from the Francfort Journals relative to Napoleon's conduct during his Journey to Elba. The one however which is dated Paris the 13th we consider to be nearly false or, at least, as greatly exggerating the symptoms of despondency or dread which the Ex-Emperor might, possibly, have evinced.

With the view of effectually shewing one of the blessed effects of peace, already produced, we have published the average prices of corn in England, Wales and Scotland in the beginning of August 1813, and in the latter end of April 1814.

We have infinite pleasure in giving all the publicity we can to a tribute, so highly creditable to the 2d. Batt, of H. M. 56th Regiment as the following:

Extract from Division Orders by Colonel Cooke on the Departure of the 2d. Batt. 56th Regt. from Surat.

Surat Castle 10th October 1814.

On the occasion of the removal of the 2d, Batt. H. M. 56th Regiment from Surat, Colonel Cooke feels it a most pleasing part of his duty thus publickly to record his unqualified approbation of the exemplary good conduct of that corps since they have been under his command, which evinces the great attention that has been paid to them by Lieut. Colonel Kingscote and the Officers, and which reflects the highest credit on them and the Men of the Battalion—Colonel Cooke will not fail to bring to the notice of the Officer commanding the Forces, conduct so meritorious and praise worthy.

Francfort Journals.

FROM FREJUS THE 29th APRIL 1814.

From the time that Buonaparté passed though this Town to surrender himself at Saint Raphael, where he embarked on board an Enghiſh Frigate which was to to transport him to the Island of Elba, we have collected from persons in his suit the following particulars.

He arrived at Montargis on Tuesday the 22d of April at 4 in the Morning having an Escort of 25 Cavalry.—The French, Russian, Austrian and Prussian and English Generals who accompanied him occupied a number of Carriages followed by Baggage Waggons; General Bertrand being only in the Carriage with him.

He pursued his Route by Nivernois, Bourbonnois and Lyons, without any remarkable circumstance having marked his journey through these Countries. Every precaution having been taken before hand for the maintenance of order and tranquillity.

It was at Avignon on the 25th that the first signs of fermentation, exasperation and hatred, which had been refrained from during the journey, begun to burſt forth—the people crouded to the places where the carriages were to pass, demoliſhed the Eagles, which went before Buonaparte and at his coming up, his carriage was surrounded by an immenſe concourſe, who to the cry of *Vive le Roi*, joined the moſt violent imprecations and outrageous epithets,—One man came cloſe to Buonaparté's Carriage attempting to open the door, but was inſtantly oppoſed by the reſt, crying out—Let him go.—During theſe proceedings the ſtrange officers alighted from their Carriages—and approaching Buonaparte's, re-eſtabliſhed order, and the journey was continued.

On his way through the department of the mouth of the Rhine, as far as Aix the ſame cry of univerſal execration was kept up—At Saint Aix, the Windows of the Carriage were broken by the people; Buonaparte found it neceſſary to change his cloaths and to diſguiſe himſelf in the habit of a Ruſsian, betaking himſelf to a one horſe chaiſe, until he arrived at Calade between Saint Cannat and Aix, where he ſtopped at the Hotel for the remainder of the day.

On the 27th at 10 o'clock at night, the deputy Governor of Aix was informed that Buonaparté was to paſs through the town in leſs than two or three hours; this news was given him by an Auſtrian Colonel who had come expreſs from Calade, and who was the bearer of an *order* from the Mayor of Calade to place ſuch troops as might be found in the Town, under arms for the purpoſe of preventing a repetition of the inſults which had been offered at Avignon, Orgon, Lambesc and Saint Cannat; and was signed by the Commiſſary of the allied powers, appointed to accompany Buonaparté.—The neceſſary ſteps were accordingly immediately taken—the Cavalry were ſtationed on the road,—the gates of the Town were ſhut, ſo that not a ſingle perſon could go out, and it was decided that the Carriages, Horſes, &c. Should be relieved with freſh ones outside of the Walls. The Mayor and his Colleagues, turned out each at the head of a detachment, one with troops of the line, the other with the local Militia forming the third guard of the Diſtrict. The Deputy Governor himſelf in advance with the Cavalry to keep the road clear.

The Carriages were ſtopped near to Calade. The Commiſſary complained greatly of the fermentation which manifeſted itſelf in Provence, all the way to Orgon. The Deputy Governor, was obliged to accompany the Carriages with his Escort as far as the confines of his Diſtrict, and every thing was managed in ſuch a way as rendered the remainder of the journey perfectly tranquil.

The embarkation took place afterwards at Saint Raphael, in the ſame port, where by a moſt aſtoniſhing viciſſitude of fortune Buonaparte landed on his return from Egypt.

Paris 11th. May.

The four Commiſſaries of the Allied Powers who accompanied Buonaparté to the Island of Elba are returned to Paris and the whole of what has been ſaid, of his fears, and the diſguiſes & great caution which he made uſe of are confirmed by the accounts which they give. At the ſight of a riotous aſſembly he wept like a Child; his features changed; and he every moment feared being killed. If the tumult encreaſed he ſhed torrents of tears; when on the other hand he thought the danger had paſſed by he effected great calmneſs and ſecurity, reſumed the converſation & ſpoke a great deal;—but his ideas did not ſeem connected. It appeared that his head day after day, experienced derangement. He manifeſted continually the deſire to go to England; but did not ſhew the ſlighteſt ſymptoms of regret at quitting France.

FROM ITALY 12TH MAY 1814.

It is the Frigate *Undaunted* which has tranſported Buonaparté to Porto Ferrajo. Ever ſince his arrival he has given audience to every perſon who had a deſire to have acceſs to him.—He converſes with calmneſs and ſerenity upon the affairs of the country.—On the 6th His Majeſty the Duke of Elba (It is thus that he is named in the Florence Gazette) held a council of ſtate in which all the branches of the adminiſtration of the ſtate were deliberated.—Buonaparté has aſſigned 200 thouſand Francs for the erection of a Lazaretto, and has preſented a plan of conſiderable length for the exploſion of the mines, as well as for the fabrication of metals in the Iſland.—It is ſaid that he is attended by 500 men of the ancient guards and a corps of the allied Troops.

Paris, 13th May.

The lateſt accounts from Genoa announce that H. M. the King of Sardinia had arrived there.

T. Em. the Cardinals Scotti, Litta, Pacca, Della Somaglia, Opizoni, and Gonſalva have paſſed on to Coni from the 26th April to the 2d May.

Nine Engliſh veſſels, having on board French priſoners entered the road of Havre four days ago.

The Auſtrian Commiſſioner who alone accompanied Buonaparté as far as the Iſle of Elba, is on his return to Paris. Buonaparté, who embarked on the 28th April arrived there on the 4th May. He landed at Porto—Ferrajo and immediately cauſed, a white flag to be diſplayed upon all the Towers of the city, having a roſe border, and carrying three bees upnn a blue ground. We do not yet know how the Inhabitants have taken his arrival. We are aſſured that he has commiſſioned a conſiderable number of books to be brought for him at Paris. These are ſome of the freſh particulars of his journey.

At the inn at Tour, before Lyons, Buonaparte ſupped alone, and obſerved with humour that the four Commiſſaries remained too long at table. He afterwards went out, and continued his journey alone about 9 o'clock in the evening. The curate of the place followed him to obſerve him. He heard him ſing; *O Richard! Omon Roi! l'univers l'abandonne.* When the complaint was finiſhed, he went on, and even paſſed him, with the idea that Buonaparté would endeavour to ſpeak to him; this took place. The night was very fine. You are a prieſt, ſaid he, with an impoſing air—Yes ſir I am curate of this place. Has your pariſh ſuffered? Very much, Sir; it has been ruined by the requiſitions. These are the inevitable conſequences of the war. Mr. Curate; ſaid he afterwards, looking at the ſky, I formerly knew the names of the ſtars; but I have now forgotten them all—Do you know what that is? I never knew it, Sir. The converſation there ended.

This magiſterial tone left Buonaparté ſuddenly on quitting Lyons—in the Comtat (Earldom); but it was at Caladre, a little Inn of Provence, that he ſuddenly ſhewed ſigns of weakneſs, and a kind of abſence of mind that only belonged to ſo extraordinary a being. The fear that agitated him was ſuch that the commiſſioners of the Allies hardly found the means of quieting it. The moſt ſingular dreſs appeared to him inſufficient to diſguiſe him. Once he demanded that the ſervant of one of the commiſſioners, who was in front of the carriage, ſhould ſmoke. He begged one of the officers to ſing; but having excuſed himſelf, he conjured him at leaſt to whiſtle. Another he cauſed to pretend to be ſleeping. He deſired every one with him ſhould have an air of exceſſive familiarity which ſhould deſtroy all idea of reſpect or reguard.

He took his place in front of the Eſcort in coming to Caladre. The Commiſſaries on arriving found him ſupporting his head on his two hands, and his face bathed with tears. He told them that it was determined to take away his life; that the Miſtreſs of the Hotel who did not know him, had declared that the Emperor was deteſted as a ſcoundrel and a villain, and that no perſon would embark with him except for the purpoſe of drowning him. He refuſed to eat or drink any thing that was offered to him, until he had been aſſured by the example of thoſe at the Table that the Victuals were not poiſoned; & even then he carried bread and water with him into his carriage, and which he took with avidity.

His converſation betrayed as much diſorder of mind, as depravity of heart; He boaſted of the good which he pretended to have done to France, and expreſſed his aſtoniſhment at her ingratitude: although he declared at the ſame time that he deſpiſed the ſovereignty of mankind: and proteſted that he had never done an injury to any perſon. As for the war he avowed having puſhed it too long, but excuſed himſelf for having done ſo on the grounds of the deſire which France had all along evinced to aggrandize herſelf.—Sometimes he gave himſelf up to moralizing, in the following manner,—"For "a man to commit ſuicide" ſaid he for Love, "is folly.—To commit ſuicide for having loſt "ones Fortune, is cowardice, to kill one'ſelf to "eſcape living diſhonored, is weakneſs, but to "ſurvive the loſs of an Empire to the outrage "of his contemporaries, is real courage."

His fears were not at all times chimerical.—The ſword was raiſed at one time againſt one of his ſuit who refuſed to cry out "Vive Le Roi."—In a place where the Train ſtopped for a ſhort time to take freſh Horſes,—a Female forced herſelf up to one of the Commiſſaries, and ſaid to him—"Monſieur—In the name of Hea-"ven" deliver him up to us,—you have as "much cauſe of complaint againſt him as we "have."—It is not cruelty, it is juſtice."

On his part no precaution was neglected;—one day to the great aſtoniſhment of thoſe who accompanied him—he and his ſuit had provided themſelves with white Cockades. He found it neceſſary to be provided with them before hand.—Sometimes he was timid to a degree of meanneſs,—and again at the leaſt appearance of ſecurity he reſumed a certain air of Arrogance, and hectoring:—and attempted to put in execution his wonted perfidy.

He tried to create diſtruſt in the Auſtrian Commiſſary againſt Ruſsia & Pruſsia.—When he ſaw the ſea, he could not conceal that he was ſeized with a certain tremor; and appeared as if he believed, that they were taking him to drown him.

He ſpoke repeatedly of Lyons, in ſuch a way as ſhewed that he had a great eſteem for that city.

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES.

BUY.	THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 8TH 1814.	SELL
RS. AS. 8 12.	New Six per Cent. Loan *(diſc.)*	RS. AS. 9 4
BUY.	SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 10TH.	SELL
RS. ANS. DIS. 9 0.	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation.	RS. ANS. 9 8 Dis.
BUY.	FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER, 16TH.	SELL
RS. AS. 9 4	New Six per Cent. Loan *diſc.* FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER, 16TH.	RS. AS. 9 12
BUY. RS. AS. 9 4 9 8	TUESDAY, THE 20TH	SELL RS. AS. 9 12 10 0

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

OCTOBER 6, 1814.

On Saturday the 1ſt, the Honourable the late Governor embarked on the H. C. Ship Aſia, Captain Tremenheere, for England.

General Abercromby was accompanied from the Fort to the Beach by the Right Honourable the Governor and a large body of the Principal European Gentlemen at Madras. The Troops in Garriſon were drawn out and formed a ſtreet, through which the General paſſed to the Beach, under the uſual Military honors. Salutes from the Fort, from Chepauk Palace, H. M. Ship Minden, and from the Aſia, announced the embarkation of the General, who, immediately after the Boat quitted the ſhore, was greeted with three hearty cheers from the European Gentleman who had accompanied him to the Beach; and were joined in their expreſſions of good-will by a very large body of Natives aſſembled to witneſs the General's embarkation.

The Aſia, accompanied by the Ship Mary Anne, ſailed early on Sunday morning, under convoy of H. M. S, Revolutionaire.

PASSENGERS.

Per Aſia.—Lieutenant General The Honourable John Abercromby,—Mrs. Browne.—Miſs Charlotte Browne,—Miſs Mary Maxwell,—Captain Stracey,—Major Gen. Browne, H. M. 69th Regiment; Major David Roſs, of the Artillery; Major J. D. Browne, of the Artillery Captain L. S. Smith, 2d Bat. 20th Regt. N. I. Captain Campbell, H. M. Royal Scot; Lieut. Enderby, H. M. 22d Dragoons, Lieutenant Perring, H. M. 25th Dragoons, Lieutenant, Burroughs, H. M. 69th Regt. Mr. John Robiſon, and Mr. Joſeph Bovis.

To the Cape of Good Hope.—Mrs. and Miſs Underwood,

Per Mary Anne—Mrs. Henry, Miſs Margaret Henry—Qr. Mr. Henry, H. M. 69th Regiment; Lieutenant Inkſon, H. M. 80th Regiment; Lieutenant Maſſe, do do. Lieutenant John Binning, 2d Bat. 17th Regiment N. I.—Maſters Calmar Davie, and James and William Henry.

The immediate departure of the Frances Sherburne for Europe was expected, when this Paper was put to the Preſs.

PASSENGERS

Per Frances Sherburne.—Mrs. Fraſer, and 2 Children,—Captain Fraſer, of the Engineers; Aſſiſtant Surgeon Ballingall, H. M. Royal Scots.

From Bengal; Mrs. Corry, Captain Corry, H. M. 67th Regt.—Lieut. M'Carty, H. M, 66th Foot, and Captain Dickens.

Engliſh Extracts.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER.

Great Britain, for the Week ending Aug. 7.

	England & Wales.		Scotland.			England & Wales.		Scotland.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat...	115	9	107	8	Beans....	78	0	70	2
Rye.....	70	8	75	5	Peaſe....	85	3	72	3
Barley....	57	3	56	9	Oatmeal.	43	0	35	9
Oats.....	41	8	43	4	Big.....	0	0	50	3

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN PER QUARTER.

Great Britain, for the Week ending April 30.

	England & Wales.		Scotland.			England & Wales		Scotland.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat...	71	1	63	8	Beans...	46	7	41	2
Rye.....	46	9	52	11	Peaſe...	51	6	41	8
Barley...	38	4	41	8	Oatmeal	32	1	21	8
Oats.....	26	1	27	8	Big.....	0	0	37	10

THE COURIER.

Thurſday May 17th.

We received this morning Paris Papers and private Letters to Sunday laſt. The former ſtill preſerve ſilence with reſpect to the fact, known to every body in Paris, of the frequent quarrels between the foreign troops and Buonaparte's old guard.

They had riſen to ſuch a height on the evening of the day when the troops were laſt paraded on the Place *du Carouſel* that Monſieur and his ſuit had ordered their horſes to be ſaddled to attempt to put an end to them by their perſonal interference. The old guards have ſince been ordered to quit Paris and repair to Fontenbleau.

Cardinal Maury has been peremptorily ordered to quit the Archbiſhoprick of Paris.

One of the articles in theſe Papers ſtates, that Prince Chriſtian is about to quit Norway and return to Denmark. We doubt it.

The ſubject of the Corn Laws was again agitated in the Houſe of Commons laſt night, and a very intereſting diſcuſſion took place. It is a ſubject, as all ſubjects relative to objects of the firſt neceſſity are, of the utmoſt delicacy, and ſhould be touched with the tendereſt hand. We have hitherto abſtained from making any remarks upon it. We are afraid that the very agitation of the ſubject by the Legislature, does generally more harm than good. We obſerve that the whole country almoſt has petitioned againſt the propoſed alteration in the Corn Laws. Thoſe who are for the encouragement of importation argue that it muſt tend to render corn, and, of courſe bread, cheaper. But their antagoniſts contend, that the Britiſh farmer not being able to get a fair price for it will not be induced to cultivate it; and thus a great proportion of the arable land may be thrown out of cultivation. What then would be the effect in a year of bad harveſt in foreign countries? The ſource of importation would fail us, and we ſhould ourſelves have produced a diminution of the quantity of arable land cultivated. By the meaſure propoſed, the free exportation of corn is permitted; but its importation is prevented by a prohibitory duty of 24s. per quarter when its price falls to 63s. For every ſhilling that the price riſes above 63s. the duty to be abated one ſhilling. Of courſe the price muſt be 87s. per quarter before it be can imported duty free

The Duke of CLARENCE took leave of her MAJESTY previous to his leaving town this day to hoiſt his flag to eſcort the Emperors of RUSSIA and AUSTRIA, and the King of PRUSSIA, from France to England. Some of the royal attendants belonging to St. James's Palace and the PRINCE REGENT'S eſtabliſhment left town yeſterday to go to Boulogne; they take with them table linen, and every neceſſary article, alſo a quantity of plate from St. James's and the Queen's Palace.

One effect of Peace has been the reduction of the wages of the ſailors in the coal trade, from 9£. to 4.

It is now pretty generally underſtood that the reduction of the Militia will not take place all at once, as was lately reported. Twenty regiments, it is ſaid, will be diſbanded on the 24th of July; a ſecond reduction will take place on the 24th of September; and the laſt on the 24th of November. Several of the regiments are now on their march to the quarters where the firſt reduction will take place.

FRENCH PAPERS,

PARIS, MAY 12.

The Princeſs Royal of Sweden was received yeſterday by the King and the Royal Family, under the title of the Counteſs of Gottland. Her Royal Highneſs bears this title during the journey ſhe undertook for her health.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE DE FRANCE.

"Paris, May 13.

"SIR—The article inſerted in your paper of this day, announcing the arrival of Buonaparté in the Iſle of Elba, may be true, but it is not in conformity with an account I am about to give you, and which I derive from a very good ſource.

"When Buonaparté embarked, he had to chooſe, as you know, between an Engliſh frigate and a French corvette. He preferred the Engliſh frigate, which, however, did not prevent the corvette from accompanying her. They ſailed together. The corvette was commanded by Captain Montcabrier, who was therefore an eye witneſs of all that paſſed. He arrived at Paris three days ago, and left it yeſterday, and the following is the manner in which ſuch of his friends as he viſited moſt during his ſtay here relate the facts of which you have ſpoken.

"Buonaparté availing himſelf of the laſt moments of his authority before his abdication, and knowing that the Iſle of Elba was to be aſſigned him as his place of retirement, had ſecretly given orders for ſending thither 2400 men as a garriſon. On account of the diſtance and iſolated ſituation of the iſle, with the means they had of retarding the communications, perhaps alſo by intrigue and connivance, this number of troops was ſent from Italy to Porto Ferrajo. The fact is, that they thought themſelves under the Government of Buonaparté, were ignorant of his abdication and had not been releaſed from their oath of fidelity.

"When Buonaparté landed, the Engliſh Captain expreſſed his ſurpriſe to find in the Iſle of Elba troops which he did not know to be there, and he cauſed an explanation to be given him, which rendered him doubtful what conduct he ought to adopt. Being unwilling to take any thing upon himſelf, he requeſted Captain Montcabrier to proceed to Paris, inform Government of a circumſtance which he preſumed them to be ignorant of, and to receive freſh inſtructions. In the mean time he continued cruiſing in the Mediterranean, with Buonaparté on board.

"M. de Montcabrier, after having fulfilled his miſſion, ſet off yeſterday for the Mediterranean, where he expects to find the Engliſh frigate His friends do not know what inſtructions he has, but they conſider as exact and certain what I have juſt told you. "B—."

APPENDIX TO THE TARIFF.

Dated from the Palace of the Thuilleries, 23d April.

By an especial order, the Nankeens of India only are admitted, on paying 50 centimes per metre, (about two franks 50 centimes per piece of four ells and a half.)

TARIFF CONTINUED.

Steel, not worked, duty on import per metrical quintal of 200lbs. 9 fr.; Allum, 10 fr.; Stockings and Bonnets of all kinds probibited.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Wood (d'Arajou) 50 fr.; Wood de Gayac, 50 fr.) Charcoal per ton of 2000lbs. 1077 kilogrammes 8 fr.; Cotton Yarn prohibited; Manufactured Cotton of all kinds prohibited; Hemp, a trifling duty at the scale; Green Copperas, for 200lbs. 20 fr.; Leather dried in the skin, 30 fr.; Drapery prohibited; Whale Fins, 60 fr. 20 centimes; Iron, in bars, 4 fr.; Tin, 50 fr.; Gum Senegal, 75 fr.; Wool, Flax, and coarse do. a trifling duty at the scale; Mercery and Muslins prohibited; Gall Nuts, 4 fr. 8 centimes; Sorrel, a trifling duty at the scale; Lead, in pigs, 6 fr. 12 centimes; Potash, 30 fr.; Hardware prohibited; Rum prohibited; Tallow, a trifling duty at the scale; Liqueurs, 1 fr. per litre (more than a pint).

COLONIAL PRODUCE IN ENTREPOT IN FRANCE, 23D APRIL.

Coffee, 5,545,000 killogrammes; Raw Sugar, 3,633,000; Clayed Sugar, 365,000; Indigo, 149,000; Black Pepper, 210,000; Cotton, 3,842,000.

DUTIES ON THE NAVIGATION OF FOREIGN VESSELS, INCLUDING PACKETS.

Duty per ton, including the whole and half duty, additional 4 fr. 13 centimes; salvage, 11 centimes; together, per ton, 4 fr. 24 centimes.—Further, on expediting vessels above 200 tons, 18 fr.; also for permits of entrance and clearance, 1 fr.

MERCHANDISE IN ENTREPOT AT HAVRE, APRIL 20.

Yellow Wood, 716 logs; Campecy Wood, 3913 logs; Pernambuco Wood, 6738 logs; Cotton Wool, 4348 bags; Coffee, 324 casks, and 12,218 bags; raw Sugar, 937 barrels; Indigo, 544 cases.

PARIS, MAY 14th.

The Emperor of Austria went to the Thuilleries this morning, where he had a long conference with the King.

The departure of the Sovereigns, which was to take place yesterday, is not, we are assured, very distant, and will follow the signature of the peace, which is regarded as at hand.

Cardinal Maury has received orders to quit the Archbishoprick.

Lord Wellington left Paris yesterday to return to the South.

The Austrian Commissary who accompanied Buonaparté to the Isle of Elba, has returned to Paris. Buonaparté who embarked on the 18th of April, arrived on the 4th of May. He landed at Porto Ferrajo, and caused immediately to be hoisted on the walls and turrets of the city, a white flag with a rose border and bearing three bees on a blue ground. It is not known how he has been received by the inhabitants of the island. Buonaparté, we are assured, has given a commission to purchase for him at Paris books to the amount of a hundred thousand crowns; he proposes to devote himself to study, and promises to become, in a few years, the most learned man in Europe.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, MAY 14th.

At the last parade on the Carousel there were 25,000 national guards and 6000 troops of the line. The dragoons of the ancient guard of Buonaparté put their caps upon the points of their sabres, when they passed before his Majesty and cried out *Vive le Roi* with a good deal of enthusiasm. But in the evening there were serious quarrels between the soldiers of the guard and the foreign troops. The disorder was so threatening that Monsieur had ordered horses to be saddled for him and his suite to go and put an end to it in person. Quarrels multiply extremely, and in order to render them less frequent almost all the old guards have been sent to Fontainbleau.

The departments in which the *droits reunis* were the most hated, and particularly the vine countries, murmur extremely at the taxes being still collected, though in the present state they cannot be abolished without great inconvenince to the finances, for they produced 260 millions. It is true that the manner of collecting is very vexatious, and that those employed in it are in general the refuse of mankind.

Buonaparté has embarked, as you know, but we are not certain whether he remains on the Isle of Elba. He said to Colonel Campbell at Frejus, "I love your nation; I have always loved it: it is the only one where true liberty is known. I have done every thing to create among the French a public spirit similar to your's but I could not succeed; and it is that which obliged me to become a despot. I am an Englishman at heart; I wish to become an Englishman." In general he affected a calmness, which however abandoned him when he saw the perils that attended part of his journey.

The state of Paris is not what could be wished. The tyranny has given something of a ferocious character to one Party, and a sad and gloomy one to another. The women are overwhelmed with immense hats, surmounted with flowers of the largest size. Their gowns are extremely short, and in general not of a very elegant make or quality. I know not whether it be their dress, or whether their graces have diminished, under the gloomy despotism of Buonaparté, but I own I find their *tournure* less attractive than formerly.

The Theatres are much below what the French Papers would have us believe. They are in general badly lighted, and not over clean. The actors neglect their parts, and appear to be without emulation for want of judges to encourage their efforts, or of salaries to pay them properly. The embellishments of Paris are not so magnificent as the flatterers of Buonaparté asserted. There are ruins by the side of the finest buildings; and except the *Rue de la Place Vendome*, nothing appears to me to be finished, or near it, on account of the gigantic nature of the plan. The triumphal arch of the Thuilleries is mean, and could not be placed worse than it is.

THE COURIER, May 18th.

The appointment of the new Ministry are in general approved of. M. d'AMBRAY, the Chancellor, is a man of profound knowledge and of pure principles. He is the nephew of M. BARENTIN, who is to retain the honours of the office. Of M. TALLEYRAND, and of those talents which fit him for the direction of the Foreign Department, we need say nothing. Whether he is to be the Prime Minister, or, as is supposed, the Count de BLACAS, we know not. There is no comparison, however, between the two men in point of abilities. Perhaps the three most difficult places under the present circumstances, are those of the Police, Interior, and the Finance.

Two Bremen Mails arrived this morning.

General GERARD has taken the command of DAVOUST's army: DAVOUST has been dismissed and ordered forthwith to Paris. On relinquishing the command, he published an Order of the Day, praising highly his successor and the conduct of the army.

Several persons have been taken up at Copenhagen for corresponding with Prince CHRISTIAN in Norway. The Bremen Paper of the 10th gives an account of a conversation between the Prince and the Swedish Officer sent to execute the treaty between Sweden and Denmark. The Prince expressed his firm determination to persist in his designs; but the Paris Papers inform us that his party becomes weaker—that it is divided into two factions, one of which would have him renounce his rights to the Crown of Denmark. Another party, which gains partisans daily, favours the union of Norway to Sweden, but demands a constitutional charter, which the King of SWEDEN is ready to give. A fourth party would republicanise the country. Bergen and Christiana are hostile to the PRINCE.

In consequence of the expected arrival of the Emperors of RUSSIA and AUSTRIA, and the King of PRUSSIA, the Lords of the Treasury have issued orders to the Officers, of the Customs, at all the ports on the Eastern and Southern parts of the kingdom, (the positive port of their landing not being yet ascertained) to render their assistance in unshipping and conveying to the Metropolis all the packages of these Sovereigns and their respective suites, without molestation or charge of duty. But this deviation from the regular mode of this department in respect to these august personages, is not to be considered as a precedent in future.

Nothing certain is yet known as to the day when these Sovereigns may arrive; equally uncertain is also the port at which they may land; it is now, however, said, that they may not be expected before the 22d. Rumour assigns the quarrels among the troops at Paris, as having delayed their departure from that capital. The Royal Yachts remain in the Downs, waiting orders.

His Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON is appointed Ambassador at the Court of Paris. His acceptance of the appointment has been received. He will return from Paris by the way of Passages to Portsmouth, and will receive his instructions for the definitive treaty in London.

The Russian Ambassador had a long interview with the PRINCE REGENT at Carlton House.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, MAY 14.

The state of affairs here is of necessity very complicated, and what you hear receives the colour of the Party through which it comes. Most of the English are disappointed, but they are too impatient to be impartial, and too full of forebodings. The French are too restless to be quiet, but still dwell eternally upon the great victories they gained. This has produced quarrels and bloodshed. Last Sunday upwards of sixty people were killed, "fighting their battles o'er again."

To-day there was a grand expiatory Mass for Louis the sixteenth, which people are displeased with, because it is not forgetting the past as was promised, but reviving it, and bringing parties into odium, who ought to be conciliated. The emigrants are not *au fait* to the great change in morals, manners, principles, and prejudices, since their emigration, I hear that Louis VIII. and the Allies are not perfectly agreed upon the terms of peace. Louis would keep Brabant, and Marshal Ney is said to have told his Majesty, that he would answer for conquering it in six months, even if it was given up. Russia is reported to be forceding this point.

Mobs, supposed to be excited by the Jacobins, have been collected round the Thuilleries, demanding bread and work. They were with difficulty dispersed and disbanded.

In one of the churches I visited yesterday, three of Buonaparte's Generals, Bessieres, Duroc, and another were lying in state till they could be buried. They are surrounded by military trophies, and great crowds of the old troops come daily to visit them.

I hear nothing of the commercial Treaty, and at present I do not think it would be necessary or prudent.—There will be mutual admissions.

We copy the following from a respectable Morning Paper.—

"PARIS, MAY 14.

"The manly conduct of the KING, refused obedience to that faction whose only aim was to ensure to themselves the possession of their ill-gotten honours and riches, and who are now strongly suspected to have recourse to means of terror to frighten the KING into their terms; at least, what happened two or three days ago, corroborates, that report. Upwards of four or five hundred workmen, of all kinds, assembled before the Thuilleries, under the windows of his Majesty, and commenced a revolutionary howl for bread and work, intermixed with cries of long live the Emperor, who used to give them both. The Duchess d'ANGOULEME, it is said in her alarm, expressed her regret at having quitted England, as this was the way the first revolution commenced. MONSIEUR came out, & was received with cries of "*Vive l'Empereur.*" He told the multitude that he was not surprised they should still remember the Emperor, but that the period was come for crying "*Vive le Roi.*" That every thing should be done to relieve their want but that the time since the arrival of his MAJESTY had been too short to allow much to be done. That inquiry should immediately be made into their circumstances, and that bread should be given to those most in want. This movement amongst the workmen lasted two days, and the third a body of women attempted something of a similar nature, but they were speedily dispersed by the National Guards. What renders these collections of people more suspicious is, that several of the workmen having been arrested and their habitations searched they were found to contain abundance of bread and provision."

AMERICAN PAPERS.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 5.

It is now more than probable that Congress will not adjourn before the latter end of the month, perhaps not before the first of May.

The Committee of foreign Relations, in the House of Representatives, yesterday, reported two Bills for carrying into effect the immediate object of the President's Message on Thursday. The prolongation of the double duties is not included in the report. After a long preamble, in which a view is taken of American Commerce with the European nations, the Bill brought in by Mr. Calhoun enacts,—*first*, the *Repeal* of the Embargo Act of the 13th of December, 1813 providing for the recovery of all penalties and forfeitures; secondly, "that so much of any Act or Acts as prohibits the importations of goods, wares, or merchandize, of the growth produce, or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, or of any of the colonies or dependencies thereof, or of any place or country in the actual possession of Great Britain, be and the same is, hereby repealed. There is a similar reservation in this clause respecting penalties, &c. Thirdly, it is enacted, that the crews of foreign vessels clearing out from America shall consist entirely of the subjects of the State to which the vessel belongs.

This important Bill was twice read, and referred to a Committee of the whole House by a large majority.

A Bill to prevent the Exportation of Bullion went through similar stages.

"The *Troops of the Palace*," says the *New York Evening Post* of the 7th, are not calculated to bear up under the present pressure of events, they are infirm and nerveless. Since the news of the '*reverses*' of their friends in France every breeze that blows whispers to their distempered imagination political death and destruction.

"It is, perhaps, owing to these awful forebodings, that the President has recommended the repeal of the restrictive system.

"The Leaders of the House are thrown into the utmost confusion; they are endeavouring to steer the ship without a helm."

"We have pledged ourselves (says *The Philadelphia True American*) that Messers Clay and Russel are *not instructed to insist at all events, upon the* American doctrine on the subject of impressment. We deliberately persist in that pledge. By the event we are willing to stand or fall.

"The self-destructive system is about to be abandoned for ever.

"We shall soon see the return of the golden days of peace and commerce."

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

THE KING V. LORD COCHRANE AND OTHERS.

CONSPIRACY.

This morning Mr. Serjent BEST, as Counsel for one of the defendants in the above prosecution, appeared in Court to know the pleasure of their Lordships as to the day when it would be most convenient for the Court to take the trial, "as it was," added the Learned Serjeant, "the ardent wish of Lord Cochrane, Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, and, he also understood, that of the other defendants, to meet the charge as soon as it was possible consonant to the practice of the Court for them to do so.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH here interposed by observing that an application to the foregoing effect had been made to him at chambers; but he thought, that unadvised as he then was, as to the mode in which the defendants should select or the manner in which they might think it most convenient for the parties accused to adopt for their defence, whether they meant to be defended separately, by Counsel distinct for each, or how otherwise. He then could fix no day. It was also requested of him to fix Tuesday next for the purpose; but upon due consideration of the convenience of others, he could not consent to that day: it was the Tuesday in Whitsun-week, when recreation was naturally sought for by most classes of society; and although he could give up his own time and labour, he did not consider himself altogether justified in impressing into the service of a Court of Law, upon such a day, the labour and time of others: therefore he would not consent to Tuesday. Besides, added his Lordship, he was not now informed how the several persons accused were to be defended; because if they were to stand upon *separate* defences, and have more than the usual number of Counsel generally engaged in accusations of conspiracy, it would probably not be one day but *three* days that it would be necessary to set apart for the cause. At all events he was of opinion, as the matter was not to come into judicial consideration before any other Judge but himself, there was no necessity for calling upon the Court to fix a day, but to apply at the Sittings at Nisi Prius, which commence next week, and by which time the parties will be able to ascertain how and by what number of Counsel they may find it suitable to defend themselves, in order that he might estimate the time which might be required for the cause to be tried. Mr. Richardson, Mr. Park. Mr. Scarlett, and Mr. Lawes all signified then that they were severally retained for separate and distinct defendants, and that all the defendsnts having now pleaded (Mr. Mac Rae having been the last, and he pleaded yesterday), they were desirous that the trial should take place with all possible expedition.

Mr. GURNEY then observed on the part of the prosecution, that as the parties were so anxious to meet the charge, he trusted that the trial would take place before the next Term should begin.

His Lordship at the Sittings in the course of the ensuing week will most probably fix the day. And thus the matter rests for the present.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—May 17th

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Mr. CREEVEY rose to make the motion of which he had given notice, respecting the correspondence between the Board of Controul and the East India Company, relative to pensions. The particular paper which he wished to have laid before the House was a letter from Lord Buckinghamshire, President of the Board of Controul, to the East India Directory, dated in January last. By the Act of 1793, under the old charter, certain pensions had been granted to different persons, for certain terms of years; one to the Marquis Wellesley, one to Mr. Hastings, and to several others. These pensions had ceased on the expiration of that act, and my Lord Buckinghamshire had taken upon himself to write to the Court of Directors, and propose to them, of his own accord and authority, that those pensions should be revived. Nay, he had even advised that they should some of them be altered. He had stated in the said letter, that the late Lord Melville had died very poor, and that the present Lord, his son, had been put to very great inconvenience in paying his father's debts; and he recommended that the pension of the late Lord should be continued to the present Lord Melville. Lord Buckinghamshire, by his office of President of the Board of Controul, ought to be the protector of the Company's revenues and property, and not the distributor of them. When a recommendation of that nature was given by one minister in favour of another Minister, it was easy to conceive what effect it was likely to have, and in his opinion such conduct was by no means proper in a person of his particular situation. It was a gainst both the letter and spirit of the law, to give such a recommendation; and was, in fact a kind of notice of a motion for a grant of 20,000*l.* to Lord Melville. He (Mr. C.) was desirous of knowing if Lord Buckinghamshire, in writing that letter, were within the law; if he were, he thought the law ought to be altered. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving, "That a copy of a letter from the Earl of Buckinghamshire, President of the Board of Controul, dated Jan. 12, 1814, to Robert Thornton, Esq. Chairman of the Court of Directors, be published."

Mr. WALLACE was of opinion, that no fair parliamentary ground had been stated for the publication of the paper in question, and that any discussion at present would be as premature as it was unprecedented. The letter was of a private nature, merely suggesting the propriety of taking certain matters into consideration. The President could only act officially with the Board of Controul, and not with the Court of Directors, and the letter could impose no duty either upon the Directors or upon the Proprietors. The Hon. Gentleman, however, seemed to regard the letter somewhat in the light of a message from the throne, upon which it was incumbent to come to some resolution. That the Court of Proprietors should be anxious to testify their sense of the merits of the late Lord Melville, could be matter of surprise to none who were acquainted with the important services he had rendered to the East India Company.

Sir. MARK WOOD fully concurred with the laft speaker. Though he himself had never received any personal favour from the late Lord Melville, yet so highly did he eftimate his services to the Eaft India Company, that, if no other gentleman fhould bring forward a propositoin upon the subject, he himself fhould, in the Court of Proprietors, move for a further remuneration to the late Lord Melville.

Mr. HOWORTH contended, that the letter was wholly of a public nature, *(hear)*, which Lord Buckinghamfhire had no authority to write. By the Act of Parliament, three commissioners were necessary to form a board, though he underftood that, for a considerable time boards had been dispensed with, and the whole management had centered in the firft Lord. The letter was both of a public nature and contrary to the Act of Parliament.

Mr. T. COURTENAY ftated, that the laft Speaker had been misinformed on the subject of Boards. He himself, except in some very rare inftances, had never put his name to any act unless a Board were present. The letter in queftion was as much of a private nature as any converfation upon the subject could be, as he himselt, though Secretary to the Board, had been unapprised of it, till he heard of it from the India-house. Even if the letter were public, ftill no Parliamentary grounds had been laid for its production.

Lord A. HAMILTON said, that whether the letter were public or private, it was such an one as ought not to be sanctioned; and admitting it to be a private letter, it had yet all the effect of a public communication.

Mr. CREEVEY maintained that the Act of Parliament had been violated. With respect to Boards of Controul, he could say for the fourteen months he had a seat among the Commissioners, he had never seen a Board *(loud cries of hear, hear! from the Miniferial side of the House)*; and he had heard, that, from 1784 to 1806, when he sat there, there had not been a single inftance of a Board.

The letter was official in the usual mode of the firft Commissioner of the Board of Controul.

Mr. WALLACE admitted, that he only remembered one board, at which, though much had been discussed, nothing had been done—*(A laugh)*.

Mr. SULLIVAN said, that the letter was surely meant to operate in some way or other *(hear)*. At present, however, he did not conceive it to be taugible, nor in what quarter an application could be made for its production. It would be better to wait to see what would follow.

Mr. CREEVEY.—The letter is in the India-house, and has been printed.

Mr. WHITBREAD.—If we were to wait for what might follow from the letter, Gentlemen who opposed the publication might easily prevent any thing from following. The letter could with no face be said to be private. It had been read at a public meeting; and it appeared from the speech of an Hon. Baronet (Sir M. Wood) that upon him at leaft it had produced some effect. It would seem from the language of some Hon. Gentlemen, that Lord Buckinghamfhire could at one time resolve himself into a private individual, and at another, into President of the Board of Controul. One thing it appeared pretty plainly he could not do, and that was to put the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Wallace) upon the Eaft India Company. It would seem that no boards were assembled, but that all the business was done either by the President or the Secretary. The practice had been to convert letters to the publication of which there were objections, into private communications; the House of Commons, however, had sometimes decided that rhose letters were public; and your authority, Sir, (said Mr. Whitbread, addressing the Speaker,) I make no doubt will quickly cause the letter in queftion to be produced. He had heard, though he did not pretend to vouch for the fact, that a fheet of blank paper had been put over documents that were to be signed, and that the signature had been affixed at the end of the blank.

Mr. T. COURTENAY, Mr. WHITBREAD, and Mr. WALLACE, severally explained.

Mr. SULLIVAN again expressed a wifh, that the Hon. Mover would wait till something fhould be done in consequence of the letter.

Mr. CREEVEY.—It is my object that nothing may be done in consequence of it.

The House then divided, and the numbers were.—For Mr. Creevey's motion, 23—Againft it, 62—Majority againft the motion, 39.

CHILD STEALING.

M. W. SMITH observed, that the crime of child ftealing was not, at present, punifhable by law, though the ftealing of the child's clothes was so; which though a small offence, might be punifhed severely. It appeared a blot on the legislation, that a child might be ftolen without punifhment. He underftood that Judges felt it their duty to inform Juries, that if the intention was only ftealing of the child and not the clothes, the prisoner muft be acquitted. This however, merited some punifhment. A respectable professional man in Weftminfter, some time back, loft a child, which was left without its clothes under an arch of Weftminfter-bridge, in snowy weather, at the flowing of tide; it crawled up the fteps, and laid hold of a person to whom it could but juft make itself underftood. The robbery was proved, sentence passed, but the robber *pardoned*. Another motive for the crime was seen in the case of the little boy, Dellow, ftolen to be brought up by others: but could this compensate for the agony of mind occasioned to parents? Could the argument used for the slave-trade, that the child was placed in a better condition, avail? A third motive in this offence was to sell the ftolen child. sometimes as inftruments in the hands of common beggars, to work on the compassion of individuals: thus consigning them to wretchedness and vice; at other times they were sold to be devoted to the moft disagreeable employments, such as chimney-sweeping, &c. He expected in his motion all support, and no opposition, as he had heard of no intention to object. Five years ago, a similar Bill passed the House, and by some accident was mislaid in the Lords in the laft ftage. He then moved for leave to bring in a Bill for better preventing the crime of child-ftealing.

Mr. Serjeant ONSLOW could not second the motion silently. Juries had often acquitted offenders, while they lamented that the law compelled them; at other times their feelings had led them to violate the law. The law as it remained muft be injurious to moral feelings and the public intereft.

Mr. PEEL hoped the Bill would be extended to Ireland.

Leave was given; the Bill brought up, read a firft time, and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Sir JOHN COX HIPPESLEY remarked, that certain recent circumstances had made a strong impression in Ireland; but it was his intention to notice them only as connected with certain papers he should move to be printed. They contained the regulations of Roman Catholic discipline in other countries; but particularly in Canada and Malta, &c. One material paper had not been printed at all. The whole were important to the two great points, of the interference of the Crown in the nomination of Bishops, and the supervision of rescripts from the Papal See; also a point of perhaps a graver nature, the society of the Jesuits. A doubt had been started as to their existence; but he would state to the House that recently 30,000l. had been sent to Ireland, out of which the estate of Castle Brown had been purchased for 16,000l. to endow a school with a Jesuit at its head for Roman Catholic education. A person well known in the republic of letters, Mr. Plowden, had written largely in its praise, defending it on the ground of similar establishments in Russia and Naples. The subject was important. Mr. P. treating of the tenets of Jesuits, differed from Paley and others in the meaning of an oath, asserting it to be *secundum intentionem juranti*s; and not *secundum intentionem imponentis*. He then read a letter from Ireland, ftating the proceedings at Caftle Browne; but the writer was unable to discover the ultimate object, as the jesuits were not remarkable for premature disclosures: yet he expressed his fears of the consequences of the action of such a close system on the fanaticism of the Roman Catholic inhabitants. Sir J. C. H then adverted to the holding of synods of Catholic prelates, as had been lately done, and which he thought contrary to law, and dangerous from their interference with subjects under parliamentary consideration. By Dublin papers of the laft three or four days, it appeared that the second order of the clergy was expected to oppose the recent letter from Rome; and likewise a part of the Bifhops. The prelates described their meeting on February 26. 1810, as being held at Dublin in the 10th year of the Pontificate of the Holy Father, Pius VI. He hoped the Irish Government were alive to the consequences of such proceedings, as well as to those of the Catholic Board in Dublin, which had proposed to send to the Cortes of Spain to say that they were oppressed by this Government then acting in conjunction with that of Spain, which had ennobled and rewarded a Noble Duke our Commander, but who might thus be held up as an enemy to the Spanish religion! They would appeal to the most intolerant nation in Europe; which might be seen from the new code, which suffered none but Catholics, and even compelled the members of the Cortes to be sworn to it annually! Would the Irish Catholics appeal to Spain on a question of their rights and privileges? Another effort had been made in the Catholic Board, which was rendered ineffectual by the refusal of the clergy. It was to make the clergy exact donations per head, from all Roman Catholic householders, setting a *minimum* on each subscription, and marking each refusal by the words "refusing tenpence." The measures very lately pursued were quite opposed to what he conceived the opinions of the body some years back. The same individual (Dr. Milner, we believe) who procured from Rome the abandonment of all requests for temporals, did the next year solicit the same for the APoftolic Vicars in England. He also wifhed his (Sir J. C. H's) assiftance in this object, because he had procured some relief for the suffering Roman Catholic Ecclesiastics in Scotland. The papers he alluded to would shew the general regulations of the church, which were admitted at Rome, and which might be compared with the recent letter from thence. He could not avoid remarking the extraordinary ftate of things in Dublin, in consequence of the receipt of the rescript, and the differences between the prelates and the second order of ecclesiaftics. Unless Government watched closely the proceedings of a Board affecting and exercising such powers as the Catholic Board, and adopted some wise measures, he much feared very serious consequences. He concluded by moving for the printing of Extracts (paragraphs 42 and 48) from the instructions sent under the sign manuel to Sir George Prevoft, the Governor of Canada, on the 22d of October, 1811, and which were presented to the House, in July, 1813.

Mr. BATHURST seconded the motion.

Sir H. PARNELL said, that as to the 30,000l. he was empowered to ftate that the whole object was contained in a printed prospectus which he had seen. It was merely to establish a school for young clergymen & others, to which persons of a different religion might be admitted, without interfering in their faith. Nothing had been said to shew that farther objects were contemplated. At this time of day, it seemed absurd to suppose further objects in view. The Jesuits were now extremely few in number. The proceeding appeared to him wholly juftifiable and legal, and contained nothing to merit imputations.

Mr. PEELE thought the present not the time to enter into these subjects at length. He felt their importance, and was sure that their could be no inference of neglect on the part of the Irifh Government. In consequence of what had passed, and the alarm excited, he had an interview with Mr. Kenny, the peson alluded to as establifhing the school: and ftated to him that doubts existed respecting the institution, and it was thought Castle Brown had been purchased not merely for a religious but a lay institution. Mr. K. sent him a prospectus, and ftated his willingness to educate protestants if they pleased; but declined answering his question, as to the source of the purchase, &c. That was the substance of the conversation, which he told Mr. K. he might have reason to ftate in Parliament.

Sir J. NEWPORT said, that the Archbifhop of Dublin some years ago declined sanctioning the school, from an apprehension of impropriety, as it was a Catholic seminary; but this matter was afterwards arranged. He saw nothing illegal in it. Mr. K. had no desire of concealment. It appeared eligible that Catholics fhould have domestic education, beneficial to Ireland, and particularly now the continent was re-opened. It was wrong that persons who had no means of defending themselves fhould be animadverted upon in the consideration of a different topic.

Sir H. PARNELL explained, that Mr. K.'s refusal to ftate the sources of the fund, arose from his conception that the secretary was not well entitled to ask the question, and catechise him on the subject, as he was not acting againft law, and ought not to be suspected. He had answered willingly the other questions. Mr. K. had enabled him to say, that the funds were entirely his own private property, and that he acted only from a view of good.

Mr. Peel had fhewn no impertinent curiosity in asking the question. There was great jealousy of the Jesuits manifefted; their property in Canada was confiscated. Besides, one of Mr. K.'s vows, as a Jesuit, was a vow of poverty. He was therefore warranted in the question: for after what had passed, Mr. K. might say the Chief Secretary had no doubts of the legality of the institution; though he was desirous that he fhould draw no inference againft Government's watching the proceeding with Jealousy. The continuance of suspicions might juftly compel an answer from such a quarter.

Sir J. NEWPORT.—The Jesuit property in Canada was not confiscated: but no more Jesuits were to be allowed; by which means the whole property came into one man's hands, who held it to the laft.

Mr. PELL observed, that then the order was at an end.

Sir J. COXE HIPPISLEY read part of the instructions to Canada, and fhewed that they were suppressed as a body, and all their rights and property vested in the Crown, till the royal pleasure fhould be declared; the existing Jesuits being allowed to remain. The lands so confiscated were granted to Lord Amherft, who afterwards commuted them for a sum. All other nations acted towards them, after the bull, as Great Britain had done. After the abolition of the order by Pope Ganganelli, orders were written to Ireland to pay over all property remaining to certain ecclesiastical persons; part was left with the Jesuits till they expired. A queftion had been raised, whether Jesuits had been reftored. Cardinal Borgia had denied that the late Pope had ever done so. Yet some said he had revived them by his oracular *viva voce*. The 30,000l, were avowed to be private property by a man who had made a vow of poverty; this was a serious subject to Government. These things continued, muft lead to something dangerous, if the chief people of Ireland were indifferent to them. The present Pope was a man of excellent moral character; yet he muft be devoted to his church, and it was possible that under particular advice, and looking to the Jesuits as the moft potent instrument of Catholic influence, who had formerly wormed themselves into the confessional of almoft all courts, he might be persuaded to grant his *fiat* for the restoration of the order.

The paper was then ordered to be printed, together with the reprinting of several others which had been laid before the House in laft May and June.

THE COURIER MAY 19th.

A proclamation has been addressed by the Miniflers of War and of the Interior to the National Guards upon the occasion of Monsieur being appointed their Colonel General.—"What agitators," says this proclamation, "if such exift, can expect to disturb public order in the presence of numerous phalanxes of citizens, essentially devoted to the Sovereign authority. What influence muft not the laws have under the eyes of so many brave men, armed for the interefts of families and property?

"The time no longer exifts in which a cruel and perfidious Government excited citizens to form battalions apparently deftined for the service of the interior, and afterwards removed them to encrease those masses of soldiers exposed far from our frontiers to every kind of disafter. This barbarous policy has fallen with the fatal genius which could alone have contrived it. The national guards will therefore be no longer diverted from their real institution, but will be the ornament of the kindom, and the pledge of public security.

The War Department has publifhed an Order, informing the army that the King has juft fixed the organisation of his army. All officers are in consequence ordered without delay to their respective corps. to submit their services to the Inspectors General.

A tax, in the nature of the property tax, had been imposed upon the inhabitants of Paris on the 26th of April laft, to the amount of five millions francs, about 210,000*l*. fterling, to provide provisions for the armies in and near Paris and necessaries for the hospitals. The Prefect of the Seine in a Decrec of the 10th, urges the payment of it without delay. The firft instalment was to be paid on the 15th instant, the second on the 31ft, and the third on the 15th June.

Mantua, Peschiera, and other fortresses, have been given up to the Auftrians. The Milanese and the reft of the kingdom of Italy have been occupied by the Auftrians in the name of the Allied powers. After the peace is signed with France, there will be a Congress to arrange the final settlement of Italy, and parts of Germany.—Switzerland demands a large extension of territory, to enable her to preserve her neutrality.

There is in these Papers an article from Barcelona, which may be suspected to be addressed *not* to the Spaniards *alone*. The King is said to be menaced by the Spanifh Cortes (Senate), who would impose upon him conditions hoftile to the dignity of the Throne, and a Conftitution truly republican. The Duke de l'Infantado is said to have gone over to the King at Valencia, and his example will be followed by other grandees. The Members of the Cortes are ftigmatised, and some apprehensions are expressed of civil discords.

Other accounts say that the King of Spain will not accept the Conftitution; but that the Cortes are determined to make that a *sine qua non*. Madrid is in a ftate of considerable fermentation.

Eugene Beauharnois has been created a Marfhal of France, and the King is said to have assured him that he hoped for peace; but that if occasion required he would employ him with great confidence.

Our private letters give us, as the rumours of the French capital, that some differences have taken place between the Allied Sovereigns and the King of France upon the subject of Cessions.

The *droits reunes* ftill occasion much murmuring, and the people allude to the early proclamations of the King's and agents, in which their immediate abolition is promised.

Count Orloff arrived yesterday at Dover to announce the approaching arrival of the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia. They will be here, it is supposed, by Sunday. The Duke of Clarence hoifted his flag yesterday in the Downs as Admiral of the Fleet. The royal yachts will proceed forthwith to Calais. The troops are arrived at Dover to receive the illustrious Visitants with all possible respect.

The expedition to America is upon a much larger scale than was originally imagined, and we hear it will be placed under a Lieutenant-General not yet named, although it is supposed it will be entrufted to Lord Hill: Sir Henry Clinton, Major-Generals Barnes, Robinson, Kempt, and several others are included in the arrangement. It will be composed of the 14th Dragoons, a detachment of artillery, the 3d, 4th, 5th, 9th, 39th, 58th, 88th, and several other regiments, comprising the *elite* of the army at present under the Duke of Wellington.

We understand that one reason (which we deprecate) given for the slow progress of military reductions allege, that Ireland is not in a state at present to be entrusted to a peace establishment.—*Morning Chronicle*.

The French prisoners at Norman Cross, to the amount of four thousand and upwards continue to be very refractory, and peremptorily refuse to acknowledge the new Government of France.—*Morning Chronicle*.

CORK, MAY 12.

The 97th regiment, which embarked here on Monday, are about 600 strong. They are to proceed to Quebec.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS MAY 15.

"There are reports here of a considerable difference between the Allied Sovereigns and the King upon the subject of cessions, and his Majesty is said to have delivered himself in strong terms upon the rights of the Crown. The Marfhals have declared their determination to support him in all his demands. The Allies are reported to have expressed their regret that they did not arrange every thing before they ceded any thing. Yet peace I believe to be at hand, if not already agreed to.

"The *Droits-reunis* continue to be the subject of much murmuring. They are certainly a great source of revenue, and the abolition of them would be very inconvenient at the present moment of distress and penury. But this, say the malcontents, fhould have been thought of before. "We have it," they add, "under the positive promise and proclamation of the King's agents that they should be instantly abolifhed—*Point de Conscription! point de Droits Reunis* were the very words."

"Tallien is here, as ftout a Royalift as he was a Republican.

"The French Guards at Paris declare openly, that Paris was given up by treachery to the Allies, and they name two of the Marfhals as the parties suspected. There is some ill-blood between the Regulars and the National Guards; & frequent quarrels arise between them, the former calling the latter *Les Chevaliers de Pantin*, in derision asserting that they retreated rather too quick from the *Barriere de Pantin* at the action of the 30th.

"These ebullitions & heartburnings were perhaps to be expected at first. They will probably subside soon, if the King acts with firmnes as well as moderation. His nomination of Ministers is generally approved of."

BARCELONA MAY, 2d.

The King was ftill at Valencia on the 24th ult. but he was preparing to set off for the capital. The Cortes preserve a menacing attitude & wifh to impose upon the Sovereign conditions, which the dignity of the throne cannot admit. The new Conftitution is really republican. The executive power is so limited and checked that it is impossible the machine can support itself.

The Duke de l'Infantado has joined the small army under General Copons. He enjoys a high personal consideration, and deserves the full confidence of the Sovereign. The example of devotion which he has given, will be followed by the several other Grandees. The Spanifh nation is exposed to the danger of losing the advantages of a social and well underftood compact between the Sovereign and his people, by the obstinacy of some men who have got possession of the Cortes.

They will be aftonifhed at Paris to see the list of those who compose this Assembly. The people have difficulty in finding two or three names of any consideration amongft those who represent the nation.

In terminating a war from which the aid of our Allies has enabled us to retire with honour, after an unexpected deliverance, it would be unfortunate if our civil discords fhould hinder us from enjoying the fruits of so many sacrifices.

☞ See Supplement.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, October 19, 1814.

EXTRACTS TAKEN FROM A PAMPHLET ENTITLED "HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF POLITICS AND PUBLIC MEN FOR THE YEAR 1813."

(Continued from our last.)

While events so unfavourable to the French army took place around Dresden, their situation on the secondary theatre of war on the Lower Elbe, was less disadvantageous. At the first breaking out of hostilities, Davoust marched from Hamburg, took possession of Schwerin, and thence threatened at once Stralsund and Berlin. The retreat and disasters of the grand army rendered this advanced position no longer secure; and he fell back upon the line of the Stecknitz, which covered Holstein. His situation however being on the whole better than that of his master, the latter wished to draw from this quarter some relief to himself. With this view, General Pecheux was dispatched from Hamburgh with 5 or 6000 men, to march up the Elbe, and reinforce the grand army. Walmoden however, having received notice of this movement, suddenly crossed the Elbe, and falling upon Pecheux, totaly defeated him, made prisoners of a great part of his army, and compelled the rest to fall back upon Hamburgh. The object of the expedition was thus frustrated.

Some effort however must be made by Buonaparte, to extricate himself from the extremity to which he was reduced; and there appeared no resource, except to call for a new conscription. Yet in adding another to such an accumulation of demands, some precaution seemed requisite; some arts must be employed to sooth the minds of the suffering people. The records of history were searched; and it being found, that Maria Theresa, the ancestor of the reigning empress, had saved her crown by a personal appeal to the Hungarian nobles, a similar scene was projected at Paris. It was contrived, that Maria Louisa should proceed in person and make an oration to the Conservative Senate. A meeting being accordingly called, this extraordinary design was put in execution. The empress made a speech, considerably lower in tone than any that had yet issued officially from the heads of the French government. It was admitted, that England had succeeded in organizing a most formidable confederacy; that the supremacy and the glory of her august spouse, formerly boasted of as beyond every vicissitude, were now in danger. In stating how ill she knew that he could endure to sit on a degraded throne; she touched a string, which perhaps did not now vibrate very powerfully in the breasts of Frenchmen. The whole process was too artificial, and too evidently copied from another model, to produce any considerable effect. That which, in Maria Theresa, had been noble and affecting in the highest degree, was in her granddaughter a mere theatrical exhibition. All things outwardly; however, passed as if it had been quite otherwise. The usual incense was lavished, and the main object, which consisted in a new levy of 280,000 men, passed as usual, with apparent unanimity.

Buonaparté meanwhile continued to agitate himself furiously around the narrowing boundary within which he was confined. The separation of the enemy's corps inspired him continually with the hope of being able, at some moment, to gain an advantage over one of them. His project now seemed to be, by menacing the communication of the allies with Prague, to compel them to fall back behind the Elbe in Bohemia. With this view, having collected all the troops which could possibly be spared from other quarters, he made on the 12th September, a most impetuous attack upon their posts on the grand road leading into Bohemia. They were at first driven in, and he obtained possession of the important pass of Hollendorf, and of part of the plain beyond. Prince Schwartzenberg however, having collected his strength, caused a general attack to be made. The result was, that the enemy was driven from all the posts which he had gained, and on the 17th the armies were replaced in the same situation which they had occupied before the advance of the French.

All the efforts of the enemy either to strike a blow against the allied armies, or to extricate himself from his own confined and embarassing situation, had thus proved abortive. Yet, in the present relative posision of the two parties; there was little prospect, that the latter should derive any immediate advantage from the superiority of force which they clearly possessed. Buonaparté, from his central situation could still command a temporary superiority at any point which was urgently threatened. The grand army had repeatedly appeared before Dresden only to retreat from it. Blucher had repeatedly approached from the other side of the Elbe; but 100,000 men defended the passage of the river; and he beat in vain against that impregnable barrier. The Crown Prince meantime was preparing to pass above at Rosslau, and part of his army had actually crossed; but Ney was able to collect such a force as obliged him to retire to the other side. Successful invasions indeed were made by the light troops into the enemy's rear. The partizans spread themselves along the Saale, & arrived even at the gates of Leipsic. Czernichoff made a most successful inroad to Cassel, the capital of the new kingdom of Westphalia. Jerome Buonaparté fled in confusion, never pausing till he arrived at the Rhine; and the allies remained for several days in that capital. These incursions harrassed the enemy, and cut off a part of their supplies. But they left the grand communication still open, and did not menace any danger to the continuance of the French army at Dresden. If Buonaparté should maintain his ground there untill he was reinforced by the immense levies now making in France, the contest might be prolonged to an indefinite duration; its issue even might become doubtful. A consideration of these circumstances made the allies perceive the necessity of some more vigorous and decisive line of action. Their forces were now to be farther augmented by the arrival of General Benningsen, at the head of a Russian reinforcement of 40,000 men. The plan was therefore formed, that all the armies should cross the Elbe, Blucher above Dresden, in conjunction with the Crown Prince, and Benningsen below, through Bohemia. The latter could then relieve Prince Schwartzenberg, who might advance through Saxony in the direction of Leipsic, and join the Crown Prince and Blucher, who were coming from the opposite side; and thus the whole mass of all the allied armies would be thrown upon the rear of the French army.

Of all the commanders in this war, none had distinguished himself more, or perhaps in an equal degree, with General Blucher. In a former war he had acquired the character of a gallant and daring partizan, to which his talents seemed then limited; but his present conduct established him in the first rank of great commanders. He had shewn that union of daring enterprize with consummate prudence, which was called for by his difficult situation; he had obviated all its disadvantages, and had carried on offensive and defensive operations with equal success. But he surpassed, if possible, his former exploit, by the decision and alacrity with which he carried into execution a plan entirely congenial to his bold and enterprizing character. At a moment when the enemy least expected such a movement, he broke up from Bautzen, and, though carrying pontoons along with him, marched with such rapidity, that in three days he arrived at Elster, near the confluence of the river of that name with the Elbe. Here, disregarding all obstacles, he transported his whole army across the river, attacked and defeated the corps of Bertrand, which was stationed on the opposite side. The moment that the Crown Prince heard of this movement, he lost not a moment in carrying the whole force under his command to cross at Rosslau and Acken. On the 4th October, the two armies came into contact. They were now, to the amount of 125,000 men, completely established on the left bank of the Elbe. They did not however stop here; but determined no longer to follow any but the most decisive measures, they marched onwards. They successively passed the Mulda, the Elster, and finally the Saale; and drew up in battle array with their left resting upon that river. At the same time, the Austrian forces, after debouching from Bohemia, advanced upon Chemnitz and Altenburg; and the Cossack advanced guards of the two armies met on the left bank of the Saale.

There is not perhaps in the annals of military history, an operation of a grander and bolder nature than that which the allied powers had now undertaken. In interposing between Buonaparté and France, they had left all their own provinces uncovered; they left behind them an army of 200,000 men, commanded by the most distinguished military character of the age; they left also a chain of the strongest fortresses, while they themselves had not a single fortified position to rest upon. This measure, so remote from all common military practice, was rendered safe by two circumstances. One was the disposition which prevailed throughout the whole extent of the country into which they had entered. It was for them, not a hostile, or even a neutral, but a friendly, and as it were a native country. Instead of being harassed or impeded by the inhabitants, every aid which the most enthusiastic zeal could afford, might be confidently expected. The next security lay in the decided superiority of force, which they now possessed. An interchange of positions, like that now made, menaces total destruction to the weaker army, but is attended with little danger to the stronger, which can alway force its way through the ranks of its adversary.

In this truly critical state of affairs, there remained, seemingly, only one part for Buonaparté to act. He had no choice, but instantly to quit Dresden, which he could no longer have any resonable hope of maintaining; and, with the utmost expedition, to concentrate has whole force upon Leipsic and the line of the Saale. He would thus have intercepted the junction of the two great portions of the allied army, and, by this interposition, would probably have been enabled to maintain himself for some time in that quarter. A succession of similar movements might indeed have gradually manœuvred him out of Germany. In this case however he still retired unbroken, and might establish himself in the line of the Maine; a most advantageous position, which defended France by threatening the flank of any enemy that might enter it, and at the same time afforded an opening into the very heart of Germany. But his mind was not yet brought down to the level of his fortune; he refused to bend beneath the fate which pressed on him; and persisted to act upon principles suited to other times, and for other circumstances, than those in which he was now involved. Under these impressions, he was led to prefer that bolder plan, which the allies had left open for him. He resolved to cross the Elbe; to extend himself along the opposite bank from Dresden to Magdeburg: and thence to push detached corps into the heart of Prussia, and even upon Berlin. It appears to us quite decided, that this course was most imprudent and chimerical. Inferior in the field, and with the entire population hostile, he could never hope to obtain any footing in the Prussian territory; while, by suffering all the allied armies to unite in his rear, he laid the sure foundation of disaster, if not of total destruction.

This plan however being resolved upon, no immediate obstacle opposed its execution. On the 7th October, Buonaparté set out from Dresden, preceded by the greater part of his army, which directed its march, not upon Leipsic or the line of retreat, but upon Wittenberg and the bridges by which the Swedish and Prussian army had crossed. There was nothing to make head against him. The bridges were taken or destroyed; the blockade of Wittenberg was raised; General Tauenzien with his small army of 10,000 men, driven back precipitately upon Berlin; and the utmost alarm seized that capital.

The Crown Prince and Blucher upon learning this new direction of the French army, although they could not anticipate from it any favourable issue to the contest, felt yet the necessity of making a corresponding change in their own arrangements. It behoved them to follow close on the rear of Buonaparté and to be ready to act against him wherever he might be found. With this view they repassed the Saale and the Elster, and were preparing to gain the other side of the Elbe, when they learned that a complete change was observable in the movements of the enemy. The divisions which had passed the Elbe and threatened Berlin were recalled, and all the different corps were moving apparently in the direction of Leipsic. Buonaparté, in fact, was now hastening, with all his forces, to that theatre, where his own fate, and the fate of the world were to be so quickly decided.

The reason assigned by Napoleon himself, for so sudden a charge of plan was the intelligence just received, that Bavaria had not only dissolved the alliance which had so long united her to France, but had concluded with the allies a treaty of co-operation; & that her armies were about to act in conjunction with those of Austria. This might no doubt afford a sufficient reason. Yet we are on the whole inclined to think, that mere consideration would suffice to convince him of the very chimerical nature of the plan upon which he was now acting. The vacillation in his councils however was the source of irreparable injury to his affairs. By not marching at once to Leipsic and the Saale, he suffered all the allied armies to form a junction in his rear, and he was afterwards driven to this very step, when it was too late to reap the benefits which might have been derived from its earlier adoption.

When Buonaparté arrived at Leipsic, it was still in the possession of his troops, but hostile armies were on every side, within view of its walls. The united army of the Crown Prince and Blucher extended on the north from the Mulda to the Saale. The latter then communicated along the Saale with the grand army, which extended on the south side from that river to the Mulda. The two armies touched each other only at this one extremity, and were thus in some degree separated: but their opposite lines were so near that they could communicate by signals, and hear the sound of each other's cannon. They thus obviated almost entirely the dangers of separation, and the French gained little or no benefit from their interposition. They were obliged to divide their force, in order to make head against the northern army on one side, and the grand army on the other; and the being pressed into so narrow a space, cramped probably those bold and sweeping manoeuvres, which they were accustomed to practice with so much success.

The 16th of October, the day immediately following the arrival of Buonaparté, was fixed upon by Prince Schwartzenberg for a general attack on all the French positions around Leipsic. On the north side, their line extended from that city thro' Delitch, and Bitterfeld to the Mulda. The Crown Prince occupied the left of the opposite army, reaching from Wettin to Zarlog. But General Blucher, being on the right, with his head quarters pushed to Gross Kugal, was nearest to Leipsic, and it was therefore determined, that on his side the grand effort should be made. Accordingly, having made his dispositions, he attacked in the morning the three French corps which were there posted, under the command of Ney. The enemy made the most desperate resistance; several of the villages in dispute were five or six times taken and retaken; but at length they were driven from all their positions, and forced to retire behind the Partha, which immediately covered Leipsic. They lost in this battle forty pieces of cannon, with 12,000 wounded and prisoners. General Blucher's loss is estimated at 6 or 7000 killed and wounded.

On the same day, a simultaneous attack was made on the other side by the grand army in the neighbourhood of Whachar and Liebert Wolkowitz. The Russians began by storming two fortified buildings, which covered the front of the enemy's centre. But soon after Buonaparté collected the whole mass of his cavalry, which, headed by Murat, succeeded in breaking the centre of the allies. The moment was critical; total defeat might have been the consequence. But six regiments of Austrian cuirassiers stept forward, gallantly withstood the efforts of the enemy, and succeeded in checking their progress. The French had gained some ground, but upon the whole this despefate and sanguinary action made no material change in the relative position and strength of the two armies.

On the 17th, the allies made a pause, with the view of bringing up farther reinforcements. General Benningsen, as we formerly noticed, had, on the advance of Prince Schwartzenberg, been left to observe Dresden with a large army. When, however, Buonaparté had quitted that capital, and had left it merely defended by St. Cyr, with a garrison of 16,000 men, so great a force was no longer necessary for the purposes of observation; and any active operations against Dresden could

be delayed with perfect safety, till the main battle was decided. Benningsen was therefore directed to leave merely a detachment before Dresden, and with all his remaining force, to push forward as expeditiously as possible to join the grand army.

It is more difficult to account for the inactivity in which Buonaparté remained during this important day. Aware, as he might have been, of the advantages which the allies were deriving from the delay, policy surely dictated, that he should either have attacked before their reinforcements could arrive, or that he should seize the opportunity of effecting his retreat with less molestation. It was contrary to his usual system and character thus to linger, and allow the allies to chuse their own moment for attack. Some minor changes however were made in the disposition of the French army. The whole was drawn closer around Leipsic. To the north it was withdrawn behind the river Partha, which afforded an advantagious defensive line. On the south it retired from Liebert Wolkowitz and Wachar, where the battle of the 16th had been fought, into the interior line of Connewitz, Prolistneyda, and Steteritz. He succeeded also on this day in making an opening through the allied line along the Saale in the direction of Weissenfels. Thus he at once secured to himself a retreat, and cut off the communication, unless by signals, between the two opposite armies.

The allies however having received all their reinforcements, determined on the following day to execute their design, and to bring the fate of Europe to this final crisis. The great battle which followed is not distinguished by any bold manœuvres, or striking vicissitudes. It consisted merely, in storming by prodigious efforts, the obstinately defended French positions. On the north the main attack was made by the Crown Prince, who was now much farther advanced. Being at the head of the Partha river, where the passage was least difficult, he was in the most advantageous position for approaching Leipsic. Blucher therefore, to enable him to act with greater effect, reinforced him with 30,000 men from his own army. The passage was effected almost without resistance, and 3000 prisoners were taken at Taucha. The enemy fell back towards Leipsic, covering their retreat by the villages of Sonnerfelt, Parmsdorf, and Schonfeldt. From these however they were finally driven. The success at this point was greatly promoted by an unexpected event. A large body of Westphalian and Saxon troops, the latter bringing with them twenty-two pieces of artillery, came over from the opposite armies. Although their sovereigns still fought on the side of France; they considered the allied cause as *theirs*. They accepted at once the invitation of the Crown Prince, who offered to head them, as they turned their guns against the enemy. A delay in the arrival of the Swedish cannon rendered this unexpected supply of the highest importance.

On the side of the grand army although the enemy had directed to that point their main efforts of resistance, the success was still more decisive. The allied corps, bearing in from different points, carried at length every thing before them. Towards evening they had formed their junction with the army of the north, and the united force of all the allied powers were established almost immediately beneath the walls of Leipsic.

Buonaparté fell at length, and too late, that no means remained to him of farther resistance. A great part of his army had perished in the preceding battles, and the preponderance of the enemy, already considerable, had been greatly augemented. Of those who remained in ranks a greater proportion where determined enemies, more formidable from not having yet openly declared themselves. All his outposts and fortified lines were gone; and no prospect remained, but that the victorious encircling armies would storm him in this last retreat, and all his troops be destroyed or captured. He no longer therefore delayed retiring by the avenue which still remained open. The evening had scarcely closed, when the whole army began to defile by the road leading to Weissenfels. The passage, narrowed as it was at present, was attended with extreme difficulty. Five or six rivers here running parallel and close to one another, and requiring bridges over each, formed a long and narrow defile, through which an encumbered army could march only slowly & with difficulty. Day broke, and only part of the troops was on the other side. Buonaparté then caused the magistrates of Leipsic to send a deputation requesting that hostility might be suspended for the purpose of arranging a capitulation. The object of this demand was evident; he merely wished to retreat unmolested, and extricate his army from their present embarrassment. It was determined that such a respite should by no means be granted. The Emperor Alexander received the messenger in person, and, in presence of the army, announced to him this resolution. The allied forces were then led on to the attack; after a short resistance, the city was carried; and about eleven o,clock, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the Crown Prince of Sweden arriving from different quarters, met in the great square of Leipsic, amid the triumphal acclamations of the army and people. Buonaparté had left the city about two hours before, leaving a large party of his army. To them the disaster was greatly increased, when, the confederate forces on entering the city were joined by all the remaining Saxon and other German troops. The French now attacked and fired upon on every side, no longer knew where to turn; the narrow bridge was soon choaked by crowds of fugitives trampling upon each other. The passage was stopped; prisoners were taken by thousands; and of the few who endeavoured to save themselves by swimming, most perished in the waters. The whole rearguard of the French army, including some of its most distinguished commanders, fell into the hands of the confederates. Among the prisoners were Regnier, Brune, Vallery, Bertrand, and Lauriston. Macdonald with difficulty gained by swimming the opposite bank; but Prince Poniatowsky, in endeavouring to do the same, sunk, and was drowned. The wounded, to the number of 30,000, were likewise all taken. The King of Saxony, with all his court, ranked among the prisoners. It was far too late now for this monarch to obtain any merit by joining the cause of the allies; and as, contrary to his consent and authority, the whole of his troops already ranged under their standard, there was no service which he could render to them. It was judged proper to inflict some chastisement for that injury which, on a former occasion, the common cause had sustained from him; and he was sent, under a guard, to the castle of Eysenach.

Such was the termination of this great and dreadful succession of combats; to which the annals of Europe, ensanguined as they are, had never yet produced a parallel. Never had the work of destruction proceeded on so vast and terrible a scale; nor had any field been so deluged with the best blood of her sons. Famine and pestilence which follow in the train of war, were there, and did their part in the work of death. In viewing this dreadful scene, the philanthropic mind could however console itself by reflecting, that thus only could the injured cause of mankind be avenged; and that, through this bloody portal, peace and freedom were to revisit the earth. This was indeed a splendid and immortal triumph; it was one, which, according to all human appearance, afforded the earnest of a truly golden era, an era of peace and abundance, which should repair the long ravages of war, and in which the principles of improvement, which, after beginning to unfold themselves, had been crushed beneath the tempest, would spring up and flourish anew. Never perhaps in the annals of history, had so just a cause been crowned with so signal a triumph.

The retreat of Buonaparté was of such a nature as might be expected, with so powerful an army behind, and clouds of light troops far advanced before him. A daily loss of artillery, baggage and prisoners, marked his course from the Saale to the Maine. On approaching the last mentioned river, a new obstacle presented itself.

Bavaria had long been the ally of France; but whether attached by fear or favour, it had been difficult for Europe to determine. Buonaparté had certainly been liberal to her; he had aggrandized her remarkably at the expense of Austria; he evidently wished to raise her as a barrier before the French territory. There were different circumstances, however, which might prevent Bavaria from being deeply affected by these benefits. She had been treated completely as a vassal; had been obliged to unite her troops with the French army, and to send them to the remotest extremities of Europe to shed their blood in contests with which she had no concern. The observation too of the tenure by which crowns at his disposal were held, could not tend to inspire her with peculiar confidence. When his own brothers, whom he had raised to the throne, were in a moment of caprice, at once precipitated from it, the place of those who were connected by no natural ties, could not be considered as very secure. Such sentiments on the part of the monarch were more than seconded by the people, who shared to the full that enthusiastic flame, by which every German breast was animated. In the army it was peculiarly ardent, and remonstrances from that quarter are said to have had considerable influence in producing the determination of the cabinet. To all these motives was added a species of necessity. A superior Austrian army, under Prince Reuss, had already entered the Bavarian territory; and the army assembled on the Maine, and from which Buonaparté promised assistance, had all, in the exigency of his affairs, been directed to repair to the Elbe. The King therefore suddenly determined to break all the ties which united him to France, and to afford to the allied cause his full and cordial co-operation. This power seemed anxious, by the most extraordinary efforts, to efface the recollection of all that it had done against the liberties of Germany. General Wrede instantly set out, and marching with almost unprecedented rapidity, arrived on the Maine before the French army. After possessing himself of Wurtzburg, he proceeded, and took a position in advance of Hanau; by which it was necessary that the French army should pass.

Buonaparté was now certainly in very imminent danger of total destruction. Had Blucher followed by the same route which he had taken, this issue could scarcely have been averted. But the Prussian General, by an unfortunate though very natural calculation, had supposed that, as the Bavarian army was on the Maine, Buonaparté would not retire by that route, but would cross the Rhine at Coblentz, upon which place he directed his march. Buonaparté therefore on approaching Hanau, could turn his whole remaining military force, amounting to 70 or 80,000 men, against the Bavarian army, which did not exceed 30,000. Wrede however, with the most gallant determination, resolved to stand the unequal contest; and for two days this army maintained it gloriously, with severe loss indeed, but without any decisive defeat. Wrede himself received a wound, which threatened to prove mortal, but from which he fortunately recovered. Meanwhile, it was impossible, with forces so inferior, to avoid being pushed so far aside, as that Buonaparté might be able to proceed on the road to Frankfort. He did not stop in that city, but continued his march, and on the 7th November crossed the Rhine with his whole army, leaving behind him all his conquests, and all his towering hopes of universal dominion.

This event does not exactly coincide with the termination of the year. But it is not very remote from it; and as it formed the commencement of a completely new era, and of new relations between all the powers of Europe, it appears to afford a convenient opportunity for suspending our narration without breaking the thread of it. With that view also the proceedings of the British parliament, which were founded on this new order of things, will be best viewed in conjunction with those truly splendid events which have since arisen out of it.

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* Generally speaking, it appears more conformable to our views and plan to seek a termination founded on the natural order of events, than one regulated merely by the revolution of the calendar.

FROM THE BOMBAY COURIER EXTRA.
OCTOBER 13.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to publish the following Translation of Extracts from the Moniteur of the 2d June last, this day received, from the Assistant in charge of the Residency at Bagdad: containing, the Treaty of Peace concluded at Paris on the 30th of May, between His Majesty the King of France, on the one part, and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and the Allied Powers on the other.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
S. BABINGTON,
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT FROM THE MONITEUR OF THE 2d JUNE, 1814.

PARIS, 1st JUNE.

TREATY OF PEACE.

IN THE NAME OF THE MOST HOLY AND UNDIVISIBLE TRINITY.

H, M. the King of France and of Navarre, on one side, and H. M. the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and his Allies, on the other, being animated with an equal desire to put an end to the troubles which have long agitated Europe, and to the misfortunes of its people, by a solid Peace, founded on a just division of Force between the Powers, and bearing in its stipulations the guarantee of its stability; and H. M. the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia and his Allies, wishing no longer to exact from France, (who having replaced herself under the paternal Government of her Kings, thus offers to Europe a pledge of stability and security;) conditions and guarantees which they had with regret demanded from her late Government, their said Majesties have named the following Plenipotentiaries to discuss, settle and sign a Treaty of Peace and Amity, namely: H. M. the King of France and Navarre, Charles Maurice Talleyrand Perigord, Prince of Benevento, Grand Eagle of the Legion of honor &c. &c. his Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

And H. M. the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, M. M. the Prince Clement Venceslas-Lothaire of Metternich-Winnebourg-Ochsenhausen, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross &c. &c. Chamberlain, Privy Counsellor, Minister of State, and Foreign Affairs to his Imperial and Apostolic Majesty.

And Count John Philip de Stadion Thannhausen and Warthausen, Knight &c. &c. Chamberlain, Privy Counsellor, Minister of State &c. to his Imperial and Apostolic Majesty.

Who, after having exchanged their full Powers ascertained to be in due form, have agreed to the following Articles.

Article 1st.—There shall be, from this day, Peace and Amity between H. M. the King of France and Navarre, on one side, and H. M. the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia and his Allies, on the other, their Heirs and Successors, their States, and respective Subjects in perpetuity.

The High contracting Powers, shall do their utmost to maintain, not only amongst themselves, but also as far as depends on them, between every State of Europe, the good harmony and understanding so necessary to its repose.

Article 2d.—The Kingdom of France retains the integrity of its limits such as they stood on the 1st of January 1792. It shall receive besides, an augmentation of Territory comprised in the line of demarcation fixed by the following Article.

Article 3d.—On the side of Belgium, of Germany and Italy, the ancient Frontier, as it existed on the 1st of January 1792, shall be re-established, beginning from the North Sea, between Dunkirk and Nieuport, and extending as far as the Mediteranean between Cagnes and Nice, with the following alterations:

1st.—In the department of Jemmapes, the Cantons of Dour, Merbes-le-Chateau, Beaumont and Chimay, shall remain to France; the line of demarcation shall pass, where it touches the Canton of Dour, between that Canton and those of Boussu and Paturage, as also, farther, between that of Merbes le-Chateau and those of Binch and Thuin.

2d.—In the department of Sambre and Meuse, the Cantons of Valcourt, Florennes, Beauraing and Gedinne will belong to France; the demarcation when it reaches this department, will follow the line which separates the aforesaid Canton of the department of Jemmapes, and the remainder of that of Sambre and Meuse.

3d.—In the department of Moselle, the new demarcation, where it diverges from the old one, shall be formed by a line to be drawn from thence to Fremersdorf, and by that which divides the Canton of Tholie from the remainder of the Department of Moselle.

4th. In the Department of the Sarre, the Cantons of Saarbruck and Arneval shall be retained by France, as also that part of that of Leback, situate to the Southward of a line to be drawn along the confines of the Village of Herchenbach, Uebersthofen, Hilbach and Hall (leaving these different places without the French Frontier, to the point, where, taken from Querselle (which belongs to France), the line which separates the Cantons of Arneval and Ottweiler reaches that which separates those of Arneval and Lebach; The Frontier on that side shall be formed by the line above mentioned, and afterwards by that which divides the Canton of Arneval from that of Bliescastel.

5th. The Fortress of Landau, having formed, previous to the year 1792, an insulated point in Germany, France retains beyond its Frontiers, a part of the Departments of Mont Tonnerre and of the lower Rhine, to join the Fortress of Landau and its dependencies to the rest of the Kingdom. The new demarcation, commencing from the point where, near Oberstainbach (which remains without the limits of France), the Frontier entering the Department of Moselle and Mount Tonnerre reaches the Department of the lower Rhine, will follow the line which separates the Cantons of Veissenbourg and Bergzabern

(on the side of France); from the Canton of Germasens, Dahn and Anweiler (on the side of Germany), to the point where those limits near the Village of Wolmersheim, touch the ancient line of the Fortress of Landau. From that line which remains as it was in 1792, the new Frontier will follow the branch of the River Queich which leaving that line near Querchheim (which remains to France) passes near the Villages of Mackenheim, Knittelsheim, and Belheim (which also remain French) to the Rhine, which continues then to form the limits of France and Germany.

As to the Rhine, the Thalweg shall constitute the limit, so that, notwithstanding, the changes which may afterwards occur, in the course of this River, it shall not in consequence affect the property of it's Islands. The possession of these Islands shall be re-established as it stood at the time of the signing of the Treaty of Luneville.

6th. In the Department of Doubs, the Frontier shall be rectified so that it may commence above the Rinconniere near Locle, and follow the summit of Jura between Cerneux, Peguignot and the Village of Fontenelles, as far as the summit of Jura situate about seven or eight thousand feet to the North East of the Village of Brevine, where it will fall anew into the ancient Limits of France.

7th. In the Department of Leman, the Frontiers between the French Territory, the Pays de Vaud and the different parts of the Territory of Geneva (which shall form a part of Switzerland,) remain the same as they were before the incorporation of Geneva with France. But the Canton of Frangy, that of Saint Julien (with the exception of the part situated to the North of a line to be drawn from the point where the River of La Loire enters near Chaney into the Genevese Territory, along the communes of Seseguin, Lacouex and Sesenevre, which shall remain without the limits of France,) the Canton of Regnier (with the exception of the part to the East of a line which goes along the confines of Muraz, Bussy, Pers and Cornier, which shall be without the French Limits) and the Canton of La Roche (with the exception of the places named La Roche and Armoy with their District) shall remain to France. The Frontier will follow the Limits of the different Cantons and the lines which separate the portions which remain to France from those which she does not retain.

8th. In the Department of Mont-Blanc, France acquires the Sub-prefecture of Chambery (excepting the Cantons of l'Hopital de Saint-Pierre d'Albigny, of la Rocette and of Montmilian; and the Sub-prefecture of Annecy (with the exception of a part of the Canton of Faverges situate to the East of a line which passes between Ourechaise and Mariens on the side of France; and Marthod and Ugine on the opposite side, and which follows afterwards the summit of the mountains as far as the Frontier of the Canton of Thones). It is this line which with the limits of the said Cantons will form the new frontier on that side.

On the side of the Pyrenees, the Frontiers remain as they were between the two Kingdoms of France and Spain on the 1st of January 1792, and mutual Commissioners shall afterwards be named by the two Crowns to fix the final demarcation.

France renounces all rights of Sovereignty, Seigniory and possession over the Countries, Districts and Places whatsoever, situate without the Frontier above named, the Principality of Monaco being replaced in the same state as it was on the 1st January 1792.

The Allied Courts guarantee to France the possession of the Principality of Avignon, of the Comtet Venaissin, of the Comte Montbeliard and of all the principalities which formerly belonged to Germany, comprised in the Frontier above cited, whether they have been incorporated with France before or after the 1st of January 1792.

The Powers reserve reciprocally to themselves the entire liberty of fortifying such points of their States as they may deem necessary to their safety.

To avoid all injury to private property, and secure, on the most liberal principles, the effects of individuals domiciliated on the Frontiers, there shall be named by each of the States bordering on France, Commissioners to mark out the the boundaries of the respective Countries.

As soon as the labours of the Commissioners shall be concluded, there shall be drawn Charts, signed by the respective Commissioners, and marks set up to point out the respective Limits.

Article 4th.—To insure the communications of the Town of Geneva with other parts of the Swiss Territory situate upon the Lake, France consents that the Road of Versoy be made common to both Countries. The respective Governments will enter into amicable arrangements on the means of preventing smuggling, and to regulate the course of the Posts and the repair of the Road.

Article 5th.—The Navigation on the Rhine from the point where it becomes navigable, as far as the Sea and from thence upwards, shall be free in such a manner that it may not be interdicted to any one: & at a future Congress, principles shall be fixed by which the States bordering on Rivers shall be enabled to levy duties in a manner the most equal and favorable to the commerce of all nations.

It shall be likewise inquired into and decided at the future Congress, in what manner the communications shall be facilitated between the different People, and they be made more known to each other, the above disposition may be equally extended to all other Rivers, which in their navigable course separate or traverse different States.

Article 6th.—Holland, placed under the Sovereignty of the House of Orange, shall receive an accession of Territory. The Title and exercise of Sovereignty shall in no case belong to any ancient Prince wearing or called to wear any foreign Crown.

The States of Germany shall be independent, and united by a Federative Bond.

Switzerland being independent, shall continue to govern herself.

Italy, excepting those parts which are to be restored to Austria, shall be composed of Sovereign States.

Article 7th.—The Island of Malta and its dependencies shall belong in full property and Sovereignty to H. Britannic Majesty.

Article 8th.—His Britannic Majesty stipulating for himself and Allies, engages to restore to H. M. Christian Majesty, within a period which shall be hereafter fixed, the Colonies, Fisheries, Factories and Establishments of every kind which France possessed on the 1st January 1792, in the seas or on the Continents of America, Africa or Asia, with the exception of the Island of Tobago and St. Lucie, and the Isle of France and its dependencies particularly Rodrigues and the Seychelles, which His Most Christian Majesty cedes in full property and Soveignty to his Britannic Majesty, and also that part of St. Domingo ceded to France by the peace of Bâle, which H. M. C. Majesty restores to His Catholic Majesty in full property and Sovereignty.

Article 9th.—His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway; in consequence of arrangements entered into with the Allies, and for the purpose of carrying into execution the preceding Article, consents to restore Guadaloupe to H. M. Christian Majesty, and cedes all the rights which he had on that Island.

Article 10th.—His most Faithful Majesty, in consequence of arrangements entered into with his Allies, and for the execution of Article 8th, engages to restore to His most Christian Majesty, within the period hereafter fixed, French Guiana, as it was on the 1st January 1792.

The effect of the above stipulation, tending to renew the contests which existed at that period respecting the limits, it is agreed, that this contest shall be terminated by an amicable arrangement between the two Courts, under the mediation of His Britannic Majesty.

Article 11th.—The Places and Forts existing in the Colonies and Establishments which are to be restored to His Most Christian Majesty, in virtue of Articles, 8, 9 and 10, shall be given up in the state they may be at the time of signing the present Treaty.

Article 12th.—His Britannic Majesty engages that the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty shall enjoy, relative to commerce and the security of their persons and properties, in the limits of British Sovereignty on the Continent of the Indies, the same facilities, privileges and protection which are at present granted to the most favored Nations; on his part, His Most Christian Majesty having nothing more at heart than the perpetuity of the Peace between the two Crowns of France and England, and wishing to contribute as far as lies in his power, to set aside, from this time any thing in the connexion of the two people, which might hereafter disturb their mutual good intelligence, engages to erect no fortification whatever in the Factories which are to be restored to him, and which are situate within the Limits of British sovereignty on the continent of India, and to entertain in those establishments no more than the number of Troops necessary to support the Police.

Article 13th.—As to the Right of the French to fish on the Great Bank of Newfoundland, the coasts of the Island of that name, and the adjacent Islands, and in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, every thing shall be put on the same footing as in 1792.

Article 14th.—The Colonies, Factories, and Establishments which are to be restored to his most Christian Majesty by H. Britannic Majesty or his allies, shall be given up, as follows: those in the north seas or on the seas and continents of America and Africa, within three months, and those beyond the Cape of Good Hope, within six months following the ratification of the present Treaty.

Article 15th.—The high contracting powers having reserved to themselves, by article 4th of the convention of the 23d April last, the right to regulate in the present definitive Treaty of Peace the disposal of the arsenals and Ships of war, armed or unarmed, found in the maritime places given up by France, in execution of article 2d. of the said convention, it is agreed that the said ships and vessels of war, armed and unarmed, as also the naval, artillery, and ammunition and all materials for Ship-building and equipment shall be divided between France & the country where the place are situated, in the proportion of two thirds to France, and a third to the Powers to which the said places shall belong.

The ships and vessels building, and which shall not be in a state to put to sea six weeks after the signature of the present Treaty, after being broke up, shall be considered as materials, and divided as such in the proportion above-mentioned.

Commissioners shall be named on both sides, to settle the division, and make out statements of it, and passports or safeguards shall be given by the Allied Powers to insure the return to France of the Workmen, Mariners or other French there employed.

In these stipulations are not included, the Vessels and Arsenals found in the maritime places which might have fallen into the hands of the Allies previous to the 23d April, nor the Vessels and Arsenals which belonged to Holland, and especially the Texel Fleet.

The Government of France engages to withdraw or cause to be sold, whatever may fall to her share by the the abovementioned stipulations, within three months after the division is made.

Henceforth the Port of Antwerp shall be simply a commercial Port.

Article 16th.—The high Contracting Powers wishing to forget and to bury in total oblivion the divisions which have agitated Europe, declare and promise, that in the Countries restored and ceded by the present Treaty, no individual, to whatever class or condition he may belong, shall be persecuted, disturbed or disquieted in his person, or property, on any pretext, or on account of his conduct or political opinions, or attachment either to any of the contracting parties, or to any Governments that have ceased to exist, or for any other reason, unless it be for debts contracted to individuals, or acts posterior to the present Treaty.

Article 17th.—In all the Countries which have changed or shall change Masters, whether in virtue of the present Treaty, or in consequence of arrangements to be made hereafter, there will be allowed to the Inhabitants, naturalized and Strangers, of whatever condition or nation they may be, a period of six years, reckoning from the exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty, to dispose, if they judge it convenient, of the property they may have acquired before or since the present War, and to retire to whatever Country they may select for their residence.

Article 18th.—The Allied Powers wishing to give to his Christian Majesty a fresh proof of their desire to obliterate, as much as in their power, the consequences of the unfortunate Era so happily terminated by the present Peace, renounce every claim to sums which the Governments have a right to demand from France on account of Contracts, for provisions, or any advances made to the French Government in the different Wars which have taken place since 1792. On his side, His Most Christian Majesty renounces every claim which he might bring forward against the Allied Powers on the same account. In execution of this Article, the High Contracting Powers engage mutually to give up all the Titles, obligations and Documents which relate to the Debts from which they are mutually absolved.

Article 19th.—The French Government engages to liquidate and pay all sums which they may be indebted in Countries beyond their own Territory, in virtue of Contracts or other formal engagements entered into between individuals or private Establishments and the French Authorities, whether for provisions or on account of legal obligations.

Article 20th.—The high Contracting Powers will appoint, immediately after the exchange of the Ratification of the present Treaty, Commissioners to regulate and superintend the execution of all the arrangements, included in Articles 18 & 19. The Commissioners will take upon themselves the examination of the claims, mentioned in the preceding Article, of the liquidation of the sums claimed, and of the manner in which the French Government propose to clear them off. They will be charged with the delivery of the titles, obligations and documents relatives to the Debts which the high contracting parties have mutually renounced, so that the ratification of the conclusion of their labours, will complete this reciprocal renunciation.

Article 21st.—The Debts which have originated in Mortgages, and those contracted for the interior Administration of Countries which have ceased to belong to France, will continue chargeable on their several Governments. There will be an account kept, in consequence, with the French Government, from the 22d December 1813, of those debts which have been inscribed in the great Book of the Public Debt of France. The Titles of all those which were prepared for inscription, but were not actually inscribed will be delivered up to the Governments of their respective Countries. The Statements of all these Debts will be made out and settled by a mixt commission.

Article 22d.—The French Government shall remain charged with the re-imbursement of all sums paid by the subjects of the above countries, into the French Treasuries, whether on account of Securities, deposits or consignments. French Subjects also, in the employ of the said Countries, who have placed sums on the security of Bills, or in deposit, or as consignments, in their respective Treasuries shall be faithfully re-imbursed,

Article 23d.—Titularies of places subjected to securities, but who have not the disposal of Money, will be re-imbursed with interest, until a final settlement at Paris, by fifths and by the year, commencing from the date of the present Treaty.

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With regard to those who are accountable, this re-imbursement will commence at the latest, six Months after the presentation of their accounts, except in the single case of malversation. A copy of the last account will be sent to the Government of their Country for their information and guidance.

Article 24th.—The Judicial Deposits and consignments placed in the Sinking Fund, in conformity with the Law of the 28th Nivose, year 13, (18th January 1805) and which belong to Inhabitants of Countries which France has ceased to possess, will be returned within the period of one year, reckoning from the date of the exchange of the Ratification of the present Treaty, into the hands of the Authorities of the aforesaid Countries, with the exception of those deposits and consignments in which French subjects are concerned; in which case, they will remain in the Sinking Fund, to be restored only on proofs arising from the decisions of competent Authorities.

Article 25th.—The funds deposited by Communes and Publick Establishments in the publick Treasury, or Sinking Fund, or any other Government Bank, shall be repaid by fifths from year to year, commencing with the date of the present Treaty, subject to the deduction of advances which have been made to them, and excepting the amount of claims which may be brought forward against these funds, by the Creditors of the aforesaid Communes or Publick Establishments.

Article 26th.—From the date of the 1st January 1814, the French government ceases to be charged with the payment of all Pensions Civil, Military and Ecclesiastical, half pay, and gratuity for discharge to any individual no longer a French subject.

Article 27th.—National domains which French subjects have acquired by purchase, in the ci-devant department of Belgium, the left bank of the Rhine and the Alps, beyond the ancient boundaries of France, are and must remain guaranteed to those who acquired them.

Article 28th.—The abolition of the droits d'aubaine, and of other duties of the same kind, in those countries which had mutually stipulated with France, or those which had before been united to her, is expressly maintained.

Article 29th.—The French Government engages to restore the Bonds and other Deeds which have been seized in the Provinces occupied by their Armies; where Administration cannot be effected, these Obligations and Titles are and shall remain null and void.

Article 30th.—The sums which will be due on account of publick Works not yet finished, or finished, posterior to the 31st December 1812, on the Rhine or any of the Departments separated from France by the present Treaty, shall be placed to the charge of the future possessors of the Territory, and be liquidated by the Commission employed for the Payment of the debts of the Country.

Article 31st.—All the Archives, Charts, Plans, or any Documents relating to the ceded Countries, or concerning their administration, shall be faithfully delivered up at the same time with the Territory, or if that should be impracticable, within a period which must not exceed six Months after the restitution of the Country itself. This stipulation is applicable to Archives, Charts, and Plans which may have been taken away from the Countries occasionally occupied by the different Armies.

Article 32d.—In the space of two months, all the Powers who have been engaged in the present War will send Plenipotentiaries to Vienna to regulate in a General Congress, the arrangements which are to complete the dispositions of the present Treaty.

Article 33d.—The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged within a period of fifteen days or sooner if possible.

In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and put their Seals.

Done at Paris, 30th May 1814.

L. S. Signed the Prince of Benevento.
L. S. Signed Prince de Metternich.
L. S. Signed J. P. Count de Stadion.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The High contracting Parties wishing to efface every trace of the unfortunate events, which have weighed so heavily on their people, agree to annul explicitly the effects of the Treaties of 1805 and 1809 in as far as they are not already annulled in fact by the present Treaty. In consequence of this determination His Most Christian Majesty promises that the Decrees made against French, or reputed French Subjects, now being or having been in the service of H. I. and R. Apostolic Majesty will remain without effect, as well as the Judgements which may already have been granted in execution of these Decrees.

The present Additional Article will have the same force and effect as if it had been inserted word for word in the Treaty of this day. It will be ratified in the ratifications exchanged at the same time. In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have affixed their hand & Seals.

Done at Paris, 30th May 1814.

L. S. Signed the Prince of Benevento.
L. S. Signed Prince de Metternich.
L. S. Signed J. P. Count de Stadion.

On the same day, in the same place and at the same moment, the same Definitive Treaty, was concluded between France and Russia.

Between France and Great Britain, and Between France and Prussia, and signed as follows:

The Treaty between France and Russia. On the Part of France by M. Charles Maurice Talleyrand Perigord Prince of Benevento, and on the Part of Russia by M. M. Andre Count de Rasoumoffski &c. &c. Charles Robert Count de Nesselrode &c. &c.

The Treaty between France and Great Britain: on the Part of France by the Prince of Benevento. On the part of Great Britain by the Right Honourable Robert Stewart, Viscount Castlereagh, privy Counsellor to H. M. the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland &c. &c.

George Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Formartine, Lord Haddo Methlic, Tarvis, and Kellie &c. &c. his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, to His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty.

William Shaw Cathcart, Viscount Cathcart &c. &c. General of his Armies, and his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

And the Hon'ble Charles William Stewart, Knight of the most Honorable Order of the Bath, Member of Parliament, Lieutenant General of his armies, Knight of the Orders &c. &c. Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the King of Prussia.

The Treaty between France and Prussia.

For France, by M. Charles Maurice Talleyrand, Perigord, Prince of Benevento, as above.

And for Prussia, by M. M. Charles Augustus Baron de Hardenberg, Chancellor of State &c. &c. and Charles William Baron de Humboldt Minister of State of His said Majesty, and Chamberlain and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, Knight &c. &c.

With the following additional Articles.

Additional Articles to the Treaty with Russia.

The Duchy of Warsaw being under the administration of a Provisional Council established by Russia, since the Country has been occupied by its armies. the two high contracting Powers have agreed immediately to nominate a special commission composed on each side of an equal number of Commissioners who shall be charged with the examination, liquidation, and arrangements relating to their reciprocal claims.

The present additional article shall have the same force and validity as if it was inserted verbatim in the Public Treaty of this day. It shall be ratified and ratification shall be exchanged, at the same time, in faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have affixed the Seals of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 30th of May. in the year 1814.

L. S. Signed the Prince of Benevento.
L. S. Signed André Count de Rassumoffsky.
L. S. Signed Charles Robert Count de Nesselrode.

Additional Articles to the Treaty with Great Britain.

Article 1st.—His most Christian Majesty partaking unreservedly in all the sentiments of His Britannic Majesty relative to a species of traffic, which is condemned by the principles of natural justice, and by the enlightened age in which we live, engages to unite at the future Congress all his efforts with those of His Britannic Majesty, to induce all the Christian powers to declare for the abolition of the Slave Trade, so that the said Trade shall cease decidedly and at all events, on the part of France, after a period of five years, besides which, during this period no dealer in Slaves shall be allowed to import or sell them except in the Colonies of the nation whose subject he is.

Article 2d.—The British and French Governments shall immediately nominate Commissioners to liquidate the respective expenses for the maintenance of Prisoners of War, in order to make arrangements respecting the mode of discharging the balance which may be found to exist in favor of the one or the other of the two powers.

Article 3d.—The respective Prisoners of War shall be bound to discharge before their departure from the place of their detention, the personal debts which they may have contracted there, or at least to give satisfactory security.

Article 4th.—There shall be granted, on both sides; immediately after the ratification of the present Treaty of Peace, a remission of the sequestration which has been imposed since the year 1792 on the Funds, Revenues, claims, and other effects whatsoever of the high Contracting Powers or their Subjects.

The same Commissioners mentioned in Article the 2d, shall be employed in the examination and liquidation of the claims of the subjects of His Britannic Majesty against the French Government, for the value of their moveable or immoveable property unduly confiscated by the French authorities, as well as for the total or partial loss of their claims or other possessions, unduly placed under confiscation since the year 1792.

France engages to treat English subjects in this respect with the same Justice that French subjects have experienced in England, and the English Government anxious to concur on its part in the new proof which the Allied Powers, have desired to give to His Most Christian Majesty of their wish to obliterate the consequences of the age of calamity, so happily terminated by the present Peace, engages on its part to renounce, as soon as perfect justice shall have been done to its subjects, the whole of the Balance in its favor, on account of the maintenance of Prisoners of War, so that the ratification of the result of the labors of the abovementioned Commissioners, and the discharge of the sums, as well as the restitution of the property, which shall be decided to belong to the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, shall be coeval with this renunciation.

Article 5th.—The too high contracting Powers desirous of establishing the most amicable relations between their respective subjects, have it in reserve and engage to communicate and arrange, as far as possible, respecting their Commercial Interests, with the intention of encouraging and encreasing the prosperity of their respective States.

The present additional Articles shall have the same force and value as if they had been inserted verbatim in the Treaty of this date: they shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the same time. In faith of which, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed them, and have affixed the Seal of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 30th of May 1814.

L. S. Signed the Prince of Benevento.
L. S. Signed Castlereagh.
L. S. Signed Aberdeen.
L. S. Signed Cathcart.
L. S. Signed Charles Stewart, Lieut. General.

Additional Article to the Treaty with Prussia.

Although the Treaty of Peace concluded at Bâle on the 5th of April 1795, that of Tilsit on the 9th of July 1807, the Convention of Paris on the 20th September 1808, as well as all the Conventions and Acts whatever, concluded since the Peace of Bâle between Prussia and France may be already in fact annulled by the present Treaty; The high Contracting Powers have nevertheless judged it proper to declare expressly that the said Treaties cease to be obligatory in all their Articles as well open as secret, and that they renounce mutually all right, and dissolve themselves from all obligations which might arise from them.

His Most Christian Majesty promises that all the Decrees made against French Subjects or those reputed French, being and having been in the service of His Prussian Majesty shall remain without effect, as well as the Judgements which might be put in execution under those Decrees.

The present Additional Article shall have the same force and effect as if it had been inserted verbatim in the Public Treaty of this day. It shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged at the same time, in faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it and have affixed also the Seals of their arms.

Done at Paris the 30th of May 1814.

L. S. Signed the Prince of Benevento.
L. S. Signed Charles Augustus Baron de Hardenberg.
L. S. Signed C. G. William Baron de Humboldt.

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